Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

New-York Republicans have a great opportunity, and they should pick out some great men to represent it.

General Grant did not do Conkling a favor when he hitched the third-term movement to the sinking cause of Bossism.

It seems to be generally concluded that if Mr. Conkling has not made the greatest effort of his life he never will make it.

The Anti-Conkling Republican party will henceforth be known as the Administration party. That is a name to conjure with.

Photographs of Platt would sell well in all parts of the country. Anybody can imagine how he feels, and everybody wishes to see how he looks.

Mr. Conkling will not tip over the Republican party, because he cannot. The Republican party will not tip over Mr. Conkling, because it wishes him well.

When Platt's Senatorial term is officially ended by the action of the Legislature, he ought to stuff it as a unique specimen. There has never been anything like it in American politics.

It was not necessary for General Grant to write a letter to let the people know that, if he were President Conkling would have his own way with the New-York patronage. Precisely that situation existed during both of General Grant's terms. Mr. Conkling was entirely harmonious during that time.

There is a report from Washington that the President informally and unofficially denies in toto the statements concerning him in the high joint Senatorial epistle. No denial is necessary. The palpable inaccuracy on certain points is sufficient to cover the whole document with suspicion. The letter has not hurt anybody except the retreating Senators.

Forney and Sickles embracing as long-lost brothers in Tammany Hall, make a spectacle to excite a brass monkey to shed tears. If Mullett had been present the whole of the "noble army of Republican recruits" who joined Hancock last summer would have been assembled for the first time since the defeat. Six months have passed, and not a man of them has returned to the Republican party. Who says the Republican party hasn't any luck.

Harper's *Weekly* assails Mr. Conkling for opposing Robertson's nomination, and sustains the President in insisting upon his right to nominate and have his nominations acted on without delay. It sums up the case in this way: That the President, believing that New York would be lost to the Republicans if he surrendered to Mr. Conkling, concluded that it could only be lost by placing the friends of the administration in office there in place of Conkling's friends.

The New York *Herald* has interviewed Ben Butler on the Conkling, Robertson case. Ben rather sides with the New York Senator—thinks he pursued a manly course in resigning his position in the Senate. It is quite natural, however, that the would-be Governor of Massachusetts should array himself against the administration. A split in the Republican party would tickle him amazingly and it has been a part of his programme for the last ten years to help bring about such a result, consequently his views on the present situation will excite but little speculation.

New Testament Changes.

One of the most important changes made by the Revised New Testament is the omission of what is called the doxology from the Lord's Prayer in Matthew's Gospel—"for Thine is "the kingdom and the power and "the glory, forever. Amen." These words are an interpolation found on the margin of the text in some of the early manuscripts, and not found at all in the oldest ones. Its origin can be traced back to remote Aryan sources, and it can be found almost literally in one of the hymns of the Zend Avesta, to which some students of Iranic literature give an antiquity as great as 2,000 years before Christ, and which is indisputably older than the time of Cyrus and the cuneiform inscriptions (about 559 B. C.) In this hymn, addressed to Ahura-Mayda, the Creator and Good Principle, occurs the following passage: "To him belongs the Kingdom, the might and the power." Evidently this doxology or ascription is one of the earliest expressions of worship adopted by the Aryan mind. Its omission from the Lord's Prayer will not be generally welcomed, for it unquestionably forms an impressive and beautiful climax; but as there is now no reason for supposing it was in the original Gospel the Christian must give it up. Biblical scholars are all agreed that no claim for inspirations can be made for it.

Another change which will be even less readily accepted because it rests upon the meaning of a word and upon a question of authenticity now fully determined, is that of substituting love for charity in the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians. St. Paul's praise of charity as the chief of Christian virtues, in the beautiful chapter which is probably more firmly imbedded in Christians' thought than any portion of the Bible except the Sermon on the Mount, now becomes the praise of love. It must be admitted, however that the argument in favor of this alteration is a strong one.

The Greek word rendered charity in King James's version does not mean almsgiving, nor merely a tolerant, kindly frame of mind toward the weakness and faults of others, as the word charity signifies in the English of the present day, but something much broader, deeper and more active—the love of the soul for God and humanity. The inefficiency and liability to misconception of the word charity in the chapter in question have long been recognized by Biblical scholars. Trench says: "Love and charity are used in our authorized version of the New Testament promiscuously, and out of the sense of their equivalence are made to represent one and the same Greek word; but in modern use charity has come almost exclusively to signify one particular manifestation of love—the supply of the bodily needs of others—love continuing to express the affections of the soul." The Revision Committee cannot, therefore, be charged with making a novel rendering in this instance. The change they propose has long been anticipated and approved by scholars.

The almost entire absence in the Revision of changes having a possible doctrinal significance will be much commented upon. The explanation will be found, no doubt, in the fact that most of the important Protestant sects were represented upon the Committee and that a considerable majority was required to make a change in the face of a contest. Perhaps there was also a feeling of courtesy which caused the majority to refrain from pressing alterations which might have some effect on the peculiar doctrines of any of the denominations having a membership in the Board. At all events, there is a notable absence of sectarian feeling in the criticisms thus far made upon the new text.—*New York Tribune*

Platt "did not set up for himself," but he has a first-class prospect of being upset for himself.

An Eventful Session

The session of the Senate which closed on Friday of last week will long be remembered.

Although it accomplished little of importance it will afford to the student of our history valuable lessons of political procedure. Its record will contain impressive warnings against some of the besetting sins of partisans and factions. Certain vicious tendencies have received an effective check. The prerogative of the majority has been shown its limitations, beyond which the decree of its caucus is impotent. The influence of an arrogant and imperious personality has been demonstrated to the wonder and disgust of the country; and yet it has been shown that, stretched too far, this influence breaks to pieces in scandal and ridicule. The result on the whole is conservative and salutary.

Says the *Tribune*: The session began with an attempt on the part of the Democrats to avail themselves of an accidental majority which the death of Senator Carpenter and the transfer of two Senators to the Cabinet gave them, by seizing the organization of the Senate. This was met by the Republicans with persistent dilatory action by which they successfully defended themselves against an unfair and improper attempt of their opponents to gain an advantage to which they were not entitled. When this defensive effort had attained its object, when all the seats were full and the vote of Mahone had given the Republicans a majority, the committees of the Senate were organized and the Chamber was ready for business. The session then entered upon its second phase—the effort of the Republicans to elect officers of the Senate.

At first the vigorous assertion by the Republican side that the majority had a right to direct the business of the Senate and choose its officers excited general interest. All fair-minded men saw that half the Senate, with the Vice-President added, had a better title to control its affairs than the other half without the Vice-President. The Constitution had made provision for the emergency of a tie vote by giving the presiding officer a determining voice. The claim of the Republicans that they had an actual majority was recognized as valid, and the effort of the Democrats to prevent the majority from changing the clerks and doorkeepers appeared as undignified as the tricks of a ward caucus. Public interest in the struggle continued during the time when the debate ran upon the affairs of the South and the efforts of the Bourbon leaders to keep that section of the country from breaking up into healthful and natural political antagonisms. The exposure made by the Republicans of the alarm and fury of the Democrats at the defection of Mahone and his Virginia followers was timely and salutary. A strong light was thus thrown on the system of proscription, terrorism and personal abuse by which men of progressive instincts in the South are kept chained to a corrupt, incapable and reactionary party organization.

A devoted Conkling disciple at Albany said to a correspondent of the ever-faithful *Herald* on Wednesday: "If Mr. Conkling were to come here and just walk through the corridors of the Delavan and down Broadway and up State-st. to the Capitol I believe the effect would be electrical."

The *Tribune* thinks the above plan would work first-rate. If he were to lead Platt by the hand, the effect would be more than electrical; it would be volcanic. By all means let the pageant be arranged, and liberally advertised beforehand. Albany could not begin to hold the people who would wish to behold it. A handsome admission fee to eligible seats along the route could be charged, and a sufficient sum could be raised for a Conkling fund to support the Primate when he retires to private life.

End of a Remarkable Career.

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott died at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, May 21, at his country home, Woodburn, near Darby, in Delaware county. After sinking rapidly during the afternoon he fell into a state of total unconciousness at 7 o'clock and remained so until the moment of final dissolution. He was surrounded at the last moment by members of his family and several of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A SKETCH OF COLONEL SCOTT'S LIFE.

Thomas A. Scott was born in Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., December 28, 1824, and was educated at the village school. While a lad he worked in several country stores and on the death of his father he became the clerk of his brother-in-law, Major James Patton, who was Collector of Tolls at Columbia, where considerable freight was transferred from the State canals to the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. He soon showed that he possessed a good business tact, and his efficiency led to his promotion in 1847 to the office of Collector of Tolls on the State main line at Philadelphia, where he was made chief clerk. He had charge of the passenger and freight traffic between Philadelphia and all local and through points to the West. On September 1, 1849 the first division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from Harrisburg to Lewistown, a distance of sixty-one miles, was opened for business in connection with the canal and the turnpike. A year later he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as general agent of the Eastern Division of the road, his office being at Duncansville. His zeal and administrative ability were so great that in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent of the entire line, and on the death early in 1360 of Wm. B. Foster jr., vice-president of the company, he was elected to fill the vacancy. While holding these positions he made himself a master of the details of railway transportation and of the nature of the industries and interests along the Pennsylvania line, and made a special study of one of the growing questions of the day—the through traffic between the great grain-growing districts of the West and the Atlantic seaboard.

While he was in the midst of this engrossing work the war broke out, and he was required by Governor Curtin to provide for the transportation of troops within the State. The outbreaks in Baltimore and in other parts of Maryland had practically cut Washington off from railway communication with the North and East; and in this emergency General Simon Cameron, who was then Secretary of War, sent a dispatch to Mr. Scott stating that a "man of great energy and decision, with experience as a railway officer," was needed to restore the broken communication with the North, and asking him to report at Washington on the following morning. Arranging his business affairs as quickly as possible, Mr. Scott went to Washington, and almost before President Lincoln fairly realized that the work, in which he took a deep interest, was begun, a line to Philadelphia by way of Annapolis was in working order, and troops from the North were landing in Washington. Partly as a reward for this achievement, and partly in recognition of his ability as an administrative officer, Mr. Scott, on May 3. 1861, was appointed Colonel of the District of Columbia Volunteers. A few weeks later he was appointed, through General Cameron's order, to take charge of the Government railways and telegraphs. In August of the same year he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War. During the fall and winter of 1861-'62 he visited the armies of the West and Southwest for the purpose of simplifying and facilitating the transportation of troops, and in the spring he went to Fortress Monroe for a similar purpose to aid the Army of the Potomac. In these journeys he traveled over 10,000 miles, transacting a great deal of executive business.

SCOTT'S ZEAL AND ENERGY ILLUSTRATED.

Colonel Scott resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of War in June, 1862, and returned to his duties as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was still zealous, however, in doing anything that would aid the Union cause, and a pleasant story is told which illustrates his energy. At the time of the battle of Antietam, when the Union soldiers were in great need of ammunition, Colonel Scott took personal charge of a train of cars filled with powder, and hurried it forward at such a high rate of speed that, to the great alarm of the trainmen, the boxes on the wheels began to smoke. Despite the danger of an explosion, Colonel Scott would not allow the train to be stopped, and to the amazement of spectators and to the great relief of the men on the train as well as to the soldiers, the cars, with blazing wheels, came rolling into the town in ample time and in safety.

In September, 1863, he again forsook his office, and was assigned to the staff of General Hooker with the rank of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster. Here again his fertility in devising practical schemes of transportation was shown, as he forwarded to Chattanooga from Louisville and Nashville 50,000 men under Generals Hooker and Howard, repairing old railway lines that had been partially destroyed, and untilizing every means in his power, so that the work was accomplished quickly and to the satisfaction of his superiors. Again he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office and devoted all of his energies to planning the future of the corporation. Long before this time the company had a complete direct system of railway communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and controlled, besides, several important roads west of Pittsburg.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TWO COMPANIES.

At length in the winter of 1870-'71 it was thought desirable that a special company should be created which should have control of all of those lines, with a single exception, which were leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This corporation was called the Pennsylvania Company, and its lines connected Pittsburg with Chicago and St. Louis. Of this newly formed company Colonel Scott was elected president. In June, 1874, on the death of J. Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Colonel Scott was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy, there being no other nomination. The panic of 1873 and the wars between the rival branch lines over the Western traffic had tended to depress the profits of the company, and a few years later, in 1877, the Pennsylvania railway riots filled the country with alarm. A great deal of the property of the company was destroyed, and in meeting these troubles Colonel Scott showed firmness and vigor. In the fall of that year he contributed to *The North American Review* an exhaustive article on the questions that were raised by those riots, referring particularly to the means which, in his opinion, the Government should take to prevent their recurrence.

Before the war Colonel Scott became interested in the question of transcontinential railways. In 1872 he visited Texas and California, and formed the scheme of the Texas and Pacific Line, of which he was made President. The failure of Jay Cooke in 1873, and the general financial panic of the same year, were a severe blow to this as to many other companies, but the effect was not lasting. From March 1871, to March 1872, Colonel Scott was also president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in August 1873, he was elected president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He had for many years a controlling interest in the Southern Railway Security Company, and for a long time was a director of the Kansas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and other roads. About a year ago, owing to his ill-health, he resigned his position as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and last month he also resigned the presidency of the Texas Pacific Company.

COLONEL SCOTT'S LAST SICKNESS.

The illness which finally resulted in the death of Colonel Scott was indirectly caused, it is thought, by an injury received in a railway accident in 1856, which resulted in paralysis of the left side of his body.

In the fall of 1878, when he had a second and more severe stroke of paralysis, he was ordered by his physicians to stop work and to go abroad for much-needed rest and relaxation. He remained abroad about a year, and returned much improved in health. In May 1880, however, after nearly thirty years' with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he resigned his position as president.

In his hours of relaxation Colonel Scott was a genial host, and it was a pleasure to listen to his hearty laugh and feel the warm grasp of his hand. It is said that at the time of his death his fortune amounted to $13,000,000.

Pennsylvania Pickings.

Pennsylvania has ten normal schools.

The potato bug is prospering in Crawford county.

Berks county hat factories turn out 1,800 hats daily.

The farmers in the eastern part of the State are praying for rain.

It is announced that oil has been discovered in Wayne county.

The fly is damaging the wheat crop in Berks county considerably.

A number of people are suffering at present with mumps in Monroe county.

The prospects are good for fine wheat crops in the northern part of the State.

The miners and coke drawers at Everson held a secret meeting last Monday.

J. Vance Criswell, a well known Harrisburg railroad and canal contractor, is dead.

The Allegheny workhouse is not self-sustaining. Last year there was a deficit of $4,000.

A Pottstown man received serious injuries by being thrown from a bicycle a few days ago.

An eel weighing six pounds and three ounces recently stopped a water wheel at Towando.

Chemicals from the New York paper mill emptied into the Codorus killed hundreds of fish.

One hundred Swedes have arrived at Stoneboro, Mercer county, to take the place of striking miners.

The Etna Salt Works at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, are manufacturing 100 barrels per day.

Auditor General Lemon is laid up at his home in Hollidaysbug with a severe attack of rheumatism.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company paid out $120,000 in Reading last week for labor.

Wm. J. Gatchell, of the Bradford *Star*, has sued the proprietor of the Bradford *News* for calling him a fool.

The National Cloth Mills at Reading have been enlarged, and will produce 10,000 yards of cloth per week.

The Sirius, an Iron steamer, for the Iron Steamboat Company of New York, was launched at Chester last week.

Twenty thousand pounds of butter was recently shipped from a Bucks county creamery to a Philadelphia market.

The effects of James Cassim the clown, killed at Altoona last year, have been forwarded to his wife in England.

The ground of the Chester Oil Company's refinery at Thurlow, on the Delaware River, cover sixty-five miles.

Nearly three hundred people have been thrown out of employment by the failure of F. White & Sons, of Philadelphia.

Dr. J. M. Peddicord, of Harrisburg, is the possessor of a lock of hair from the head of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin.

The Minersville blast furnace will soon go into operation under the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's management.

Fifteen children in sixteen years, all of whom are living and well, is the record a married couple, residing in Barr township, Cambria county.

A test case brought by colored people at Meadville for the admission of colored children to white schools has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The trustees of the LeMoyne Crematory have furnished to the Methodist "Loan," of Johnstown, a vase containing some of the ashes of Baron DePalm.

A young man named Nuss, living in Deep Valley, Greene county, was vaccinated recently, and his arm became so inflamed that it had to be amputated.

Twenty one cannon balls, weighing seventy-five pounds each, were recently unearthed on the peninsula of Erie harbor. There was a block house at this point during the war of 1812.

Poetry.

I am the Lad that Follows the Plow.

I am the lad that follows the plow—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me—
In a hickory suit pretty well worn
I go to the fields at early morn,
I help to scatter the golden corn,
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me.

Out in the meadows and woods and lanes
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me—
I watch the sheep and lambs at play;
When the grass is high I toss the hay;
There isn't a boy in the world so gay—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me.

I go with father to shear the sheep—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me.
I fodder the cattle, the mangers fill,
I drive a team, I go to mill,
I milk the cows with a right good will—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me.

I help the peaches and plumbs to save—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me.
I am the boy that can climb a tree;
There isn't an apple too high for me,
There isn't an apple I cannot see—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me.

When I'm a man I'll own a farm—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me—
Horses and sheep and many a cow,
Stacks of wheat and a barley mow;
I'll be a farmer and follow the plow;
  Robin and thrush shall whistle for me.

'Tis better to stand in the golden corn—
  Robin and thrush just whistle for me—
To toss the hay on the breezy lea,
To pluck the fruit from the orchard tree,
Than roam about on the restless sea;
  So, sailor boy, I'll follow the plow.

'Tis better to hear the wild birds sing,
  Robin and thrush on the apple bough—
'Tis better to have a farm and a wife,
And lead a busy, peaceful life,
Than march to the noisy drum and fife;
  So, soldier boy, I'll follow the plow.

Our Story Teller.

The Tragedy of the Cliff.

We were camped on a spur of the Rocky Mountains, near the brink of an awful precipice. Sitting in a row, on a fallen pine were, Charley Andrews, who was a Yankee, tall and young, myself, and a dark-faced stranger. On a flat rock on the opposite side of the camp-fire but in such a position that the smoke did not obscure his view of the company, sat Abraham Lewis, a stout old trapper.

We had come together accidentally. I started out from Virginia City alone, on a prospecting tour. On the afternoon in question, I encountered Lewis and Andrews, "pards" of long standing, who invited me to camp out with them. While we were making a fire the stranger appeared, and being asked to stay by trapper, immediately dropped his prospector's kit and began to help about the fire. He was a supplejointed, black-whiskered man, of uncertain age, whom any one who had traveled in the West would take him to be a gambler and cut-throat of the worst type.

We had now eaten our supper of bear's meat and salmon, and were discussing gold and gulches—all but Abe Lewis, who smoked his big pipe in silence of deep thought. His young "pard" had whispered that a yarn would soon be forthcoming, and I for one was ready and willing to drop all other topics whenever he deigned to begin.

It was an autumn evening just growing dusky and cool enough to bring out the comfort of a camp-fire. Suddenly, the trapper looked up, took out his pipe, blew forth a big cloud of smoke, and said, as if his hearers were acquainted more or less with the facts of the case:

'George Atwood war as square a young chap as ever lived, and that makes it a good deal wuss. The man that murdered him is the meanest skunk—'

The trapper paused, and I fancied his keen blue eyes were fixed on me alone; but he soon withdrew his gaze to the gambler, who returned it with a cool indifference.

'Tell the story,' I said impatiently.

'Oh, I'll go with it full fast enough fur ye,' he replied a little testily, as he eyed me again. 'I'm goin' to state all the facts *first*, 'cause thar's some here what don't know about it.'

This might imply that I knew something about it, but I did not. With a strange light in his eyes, an expression I could not understand, the old hunter kept all the while looking at me or the stranger, or at both as he went on:

'George came to Beaver Ridge dead broke, and I took him under my wing. I helped him stake out a claim adjoining mine. It turned out to be the best one in the place. George worked in the gulch alongside 'o me all summer, and some days he made as high as twenty dollars.

'In the forepart of September my claim got played out, and I pushed on to Montana. Soon after I left a gang of sharps lit down on the Ridge and begun to beat the boys out of their gold. Thar war five in the gang, and they brought keerds, and dice, and every other blamed contrivance. One of 'em started a bank, another a saloon and the rest roped in the victims. They soon owned half the dust in Beaver Ridge. But that didn't satisfy 'em. They wanted to clean out every man in town, especially them as hung back and influenced others to keep out of their place.

'George Atwood didn't take no stock in 'em, and wasn't afraid to say so. They heerd how George had struck it rich, and went for him with their palarver. One 'o the gang, who called himself Jim Cortland, kept follerin' George up every night, and tryin' to git him to gamble with 'em. But he couldn't make it work. George was too smart for him at that game, and so he tried another. One morning George was found outside the camp with his throat cut from ear to ear. His two thousand dollars in gold was gone out of his shanty. They counted noses, and found Jim Cortland had lit out the night before.

'George had a good many friends and in a short time a big crowd started after Jim. His former pards jined in with the rest, and swore they'd shoot him on sight for disgracin' 'em. The boys tracked him pretty close for two days, and had jest got sight on him, when a big band of redskins rushed onto 'em out of a patch of woodland on the right. They got drove back to the Ridge a little faster'n they left it, and Jim Cortland escaped."

The old hunter paused, but still kept his fierce eyes bent on me and on the gambler. The firelight shone on his face, and he looked as if he wanted to tear the murderer limb from limb.

We had remained sitting on the log, I in the middle, the blackwhiskered man on my right, the tall Yankee on my left, when the latter rose up and approached the fire.

'Git back thar, Charley!' said Lewis. 'When I talk, I want to face the whole crowd.'

The two 'pards' exchanged glances.

The young man returned to the log; but, instead of going to his former place, he sat down at the gambler's right hand.

'A few months after the murder,' continued the trapper, 'I went back to Beaver Ridge to git a bag of gold that I'd left thar, and I found out all about it. The boys described Jim Cortland to me, and I've been huntin' for that man ever since.'

There was a short silence, during which the trapper never once removed his eyes from his three companions.

'And you mean to wipe out that man?' said the gambler, coolly.

'You'll find out I do, stranger!'

'How do you knew it was Jim that murdered the young man? There's no proof. Many an innocent man has been hung on strong circumstantial evidence,' said the gambler.

'And many a guilty man has been shot,' rejoined Lewis, doggedly. 'I'm going to shoot the man that walked over George Atwood, and pitch his body down over this bluff.'

What could the old trapper mean? Was the murderer even then lurking in the vicinity? or was the dark stranger Jim Cortland?

If this were the case, the action of the trapper's young "pard," in seating himself at the gambler's right hand, might be part of a preconcerted plan to "wipe out" the murderer.

Not being a fighting man myself I naturally began to look about me for some place of refuge. None offered, unless I went down the steep descent of the loose rocks, near at hand, and that looked like a dangerous feat.

But the gambler did not appear to understand the significant words and dark looks of Abe Lewis any better than I did.

'You see that strip of pine?' said Lewis, without moving his eyes from us three, but with one hand pointing across the cannon rumbling at the foot of the precipice, two thousand feet below, to where the shadows were darkening over a long stretch of pines. 'Well, Jim Cortland came up the river this afternoon, on the outside of them woods. I came up on the inside.'

Here I met the steady gaze of the trapper, and I was struck by a sudden fear. I had come up the river along the edge of the pine forest. Could he suspect me of being the murderer?

But on a second thought I felt easier. The other stranger might have come up where I did, and I could easily prove an alibi at the time of the murder by my friends back in Virginia City.

All this passed rapidly in my mind while the gambler was saying:

'Are you sure you've spotted the right man? You never saw him. All you've got to go by is the description given by the Beaver Ridge men.'

'I know the man I'm after,' asserted Lewis. 'He's about your size,' closely watching the gambler, who never changed a muscle as he gazed into the fire. Under sarcumstances I kin describe him pretty close. He's got black hair, black beard and square shoulders. His face is a little tawny, and his nose peaked. He's a tough-lookin' cuss, but he won't kill another man, unless he gits over me. I'm on his trail, and one or t'other of us 'll have to kick the bucket!'

I answered to this loose description, as did the gambler; but there was no other point of resemblance between us.

'If you are certain as to the man,' said the stranger, with a cool glance at Lewis, 'let's all go for him. How far ahead is he now, do you think? Come, old man, give us a hand in the game.'

'I'll do that stranger. But the murderer ain't ahead of this crowd—not much he ain't.'

'Oh, then you've passed him—you are in lay for him?' said the gambler, looking uneasily down the rugged, darkening slope, which he had ascended.

'He ain't behind, neither,' said Abe Lewis.

'What! Then it must be this galoot!'

And the gambler seized my shoulder with one hand, while the other rested on his revolver, and his eyes were fixed, not on me, but on Abe Lewis.

Before I could make a move the old trapper cleared me of the charge.

'No, sir!' vociferated Lewis, at the same instant drawing his revolver.

Jim Cortland whipped out his weapon, and both men fired.

The gambler's revolver flashed first, but the ball sped harmlessly over the head of the trapper.

Young Andrews had knocked up the villain's arm at the right moment.

The shot fired by Lewis took effect in the murderer's brain, and he fell backward over the log, dead.

The trapper immediately approached the body of his victim, and lifting it up as if it were a mere child's, he bore it to the brink of the precipice and hurled it down over the loose rocks.

Several big stones accompanied it in its downward course, and it was soon swallowed up in the gloom that was deepening over the canon.

'I couldn't bury him to better advantage among these rocks. If he comes to life, he can't climb out of that hole,' said Abe Lewis, coolly resuming his pipe before the fire.

A Dutch Victory.

The other day a German called on a grocer to pay a bill, giving him a ten dollar note. The grocer examined it closely and said:

'Hello, where did you get this note?'

'Vot ish de reason mit this note?' replied the honest Teuton. 'Don't she vash good, hein?'

'Good!' answered the grocer. 'Why you're a lucky man; this note is worth $10.50.'

'Ish dot so? Why for?'

'You see the signature over here, don't you?'

'Dose tings like corkscrew mit de worms? Yah.'

'Well, that's Spinner's signature.'

'Vell?'

'Well, Mr. New is now Treasurer of the United States.'

'You don't tole me so, vell'

'Well, the notes signed by Mr. Spinner are getting scarce, and the people pay 5 per cent. more for them than for the new issue.'

'Py shiminy! Ish dot so?'

'Let me see your bills. Why, every one of them is a spinner. Man alive, your fortune is made!'

In pursuance of the grocer's advice, Mr. Schneider called at the Sub-treasury to get the premium on his bills.

What succees he had is impossible to state, but he was seen later in the evening lurking around the street by which the grocer must go home, and being accosted by an acquaintance, the following conversation took place:

'Der beoples from Shermany fight well, hein?'

'Oh yes; the Germans are unquestionably a military race of the first class.'

'Some big fights, hein?'

'Yes.'

'Leipsic?'

'Yes.'

'Und Sadowa?'

'Certainly.'

'Und Worth?'

'Yes.'

'Und Mar-la-Tour, und Grovolette, und Sedan?'

'Of course, of course.'

'Dose vas all big battles und de Dutch licked?'

'Yes.'

'Vell, you shoost vait till dat grocery store shuts himself, und you saw a Dutch victory vot make you forget all dem leedle vons.'—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Direful Disease.

One of the South Lawrence census enumerators, says the *Eagle*, stopped at a house the other day where, from the front door knob, hung a fold of crape, showing that the grim messenger had called and summoned a soul to the far beyond. Had he not been a Government employe he might have shirked his duty in this instance, but with due respect for the relatives of the departed dead one, he stepped lightly to the rear door, rapped and was admitted. He found there, seated in a chair, with his head bowed down in grief, an aged man. After stating his business he asked the necessary questions, which were readily answered. Finally he inquired who was dead.

"My wife, sir," sorrowfully replied the aged man.

"What did she die of?" was the next question.

"Of improvements, sir." was the reply.

"Of what?" again asked the enumerator, who thought the man did not fully understand his question.

"Of improvements, sir, of improvements," again was the reply, more emphatic than before.

"How could that be?" asked the enumerator, his curiosity now thoroughly aroused.

"Well," said the man, slowly and thoughtfully, "the doctor came Monday night and said she was improving, he came Tuesday morning and said she was improving. Tuesday night he came and told me she was improving, he came Wednesday morning and she was dead. Yes," continued the old man, "she died of improvements.

The enumerator did not press his question further.

Local Small Talk.

—Furniture dealers are doing a thriving business.

—A slight fall of snow on Tuesday, at Lewistown, is reported.

—Farmers in all sections of the country predict excellent crops for this season.

—Expert carpet-beaters find plenty of employment about town. They are doing a slashing business.

—How Winter does hate to tear himself away! It is to be hoped that June will lay him out effectually.

—Who says editors don't build up the country? The *Journal* man of Huntingdon has started a German carp pond.

—Work is progressing rapidly on Brown's new building on Bishop street. The carpenters are engaged on the roof at present.

—As constant change in the weather seems to be the order of the day, we are in favor of a couple of snow squalls by way of variety.

—A new hearth is being built at Morris' lime kiln, the old one being played out. The work is being performed by Tyrone parties.

—The ceremonies in Bellefonte on Decoration Day will take place at 4 p. m., in order that the heat of the day may be escaped as much as possible. Sensible.

—Bellefonte is rapidly filling up with strangers, who have either secured or been promised work at the car shops. One meets new faces on the street every day.

—Some foolish women are wearing stockings shaded from the toe.—*Ex.* We don't exactly coincide with our contemporary in regard to the foolish part. A shade will keep their little heels cool.

—The fire companies in town purpose taking part in Decoration Day exercises. The companies, it is expected, will be fully represented in the parade. Company B, we believe, will also participate.

—Gentlemen who pawned their ulsters when the warm wave swooped down on us now go about with their hands shoved into their pants pockets up to their elbows, and necks contracted to the small of the back.

—If the Legislature should pass a law making treating a penal offence, after the Oregon system, the number of men who loaf about the bars in Bellefonte would shrink amazingly. Their occupation would be gone.

—We learn that Mr. John Linn, of this place, now at the home of his parents in Stormstown, and who has been experiencing a long siege of sickness, is slowly improving. His physician thinks his recovery is probable.

—A slight change has been made in the running time of trains on the B. E. V. The mail train east arrives here at 10:05, eight minutes later than formerly, and the evening express east arrives here at 8:47, four minutes later.

—The engine recently constructed at Duncan's foundry for the car works will not be fired up for a number of weeks yet. The dam contains an abundance of water from which all the power required at present to run the works will be obtained.

—A new roof is being built on the frame dwelling house on Thomas street owned and occupied by Mr. Frank Steel. This is said to be one of the oldest buildings in the West ward, and has not been molested before by the hand of the carpenter in forty years.

—What Council ought to do is to keep the street lights burning until at least 12 o'clock. Those of our citizens whose business keeps them out till this hour find it very unpleasant to creep along our dark streets for squares unable to see their hands before their eyes.

—Mr. Alfred Nichols, of Valentines' stores, departed on Tuesday night for New York, from which port he sails to-day for England, on a visit to his old home. He expects to be absent three or four weeks, during which time his position here will be filled by Mr. Ed. Garman.

—Rev. J. A. Woodcock, of Milesburg, advances some strong arguments in favor of the erection of a seminary at that place. Those who are interested in this enterprise should give his communication on the subject, which will be found in this issue, a careful reading.

—Mr. Huling Rothrock, the dentist of this place, exhibited to us a few days since a double-bitted axe made to order for him, at Mann's axe factory, from a solid piece of steel. For symmetry of form and beauty of finish it is one of the most perfect articles of the kind we ever saw.

—A party of capitalists from Oneida, N. Y., were in town Wednesday looking at the glass works, with the view of purchasing the same and putting them in operation, provided satisfactory terms could be agreed upon. The gentlemen are reported to have been favorably impressed with the establishment, and probably will make us another visit soon.

—Senator Alexander, of this place, amused the Senate on Tuesday for a few moments by introducing a resolution recommending that Senators Cameron and Mitchell follow the example of Conkling and Platt and resign. It was still more amusing when the resolution was referred to a select committee, consisting of the Democratic members of the Senate. Such fun as these Senators do have!

—Camp meeting intelligence is being circulated. The season at Wayne opens on the 9th of August, and will continue ten days. No admission fee will be charged, but the management will require the gates to be closed on Sunday, and no one will be admitted except ticket holders. But nobody need have any misgivings on that account. There happens to be several other camp meeting grounds in the country.

—Lieutenant Harry Hale, while on his way home Wednesday night, collided with a cellar door on Allegheny street, and came out of the contest with a badly sprained ankle. We had a similar experience ourself the same night on Howard street, while plodding homeward through the darkness, only the enemy, in our case, was a pile of brick. What we want is more light or fewer obstructions on the sidewalks for belated travelers to practice breaking their necks on.

—A young man named Lucas, 19 years of age, died of convulsions at Pensylvania Furnace, some time ago, at the boarding house kept by Miss Jennie Calderwood. His parents reside in Milesburg, and our informant ventures the opinion that they do not know of their son's death, although it would seem a little strange if such were the case. His clothing and personal effects remain at the Furnace, and have never been sent for. His burial expenses were defrayed by the company.

—The Clearfield *Republican* says: "The saw mill and woolen factory on Anderson creek, on the Luthersburg pike, a mile and a half west of Curwensville, took fire on Saturday night and burned to the ground. The property was owned by Mr. Samuel Arnold, and was a very valuable one. The fire originated in the machinery. Although pretty well insured, Mr. Arnold's loss above that will be from $1,500 to $2,000." Mr. Arnold has many acquaintances among the lumber merchants of Bellefonte and vicinity who will regret to learn of his loss.

Memorial Day.

The following circular, relating to Memorial Day, has been issued from headquarters of the Department of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia:

HEADQ'ES DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A., G. A. R., Philadelphia, May 14, 1881.

General Order, No. 6.

In compliance with rules and regulations in existing orders, Monday, May 30th, will be observed as Memorial Day throughout this department.

As we are called upon to devote but one day of the year, to rendering tribute to the memory of our dead comrades, it is expected that upon that day the Order will participate in the solemn and impressive services, showing to the world that with us at least the memories of our dead companions in arms have not grown dim with passing years, and that we, who through the dispensation of Providence, have been permitted to survive them, fully appreciate the privileges we enjoy.

Let the exercises of the day be so arranged and conducted as to reflect no discredit upon our organization, and prove that with the Grand Army Memorial Day is not one of merriment or festivity, but a day, when the mind of the American soldier is given to sober thoughts and earnest acts, as pure and as patriotic as those that moved him when he enrolled himself as a volunteer soldier of his country, and went forth to battle for its honor and the perpetuity of its institutions. As the associations of the day are sad and its memories sacred, may its influences be ennobling and elevating, inciting in each a purer and more generous patriotism.

Our Nation readily joins with us in paying our annual floral tribute to the Nation's dead, believing that their lives were part of the terrible ransom paid for the present existence of the Government and prosperity of our people.

In localities in the State where there is no Post of the Grand Army, it is hoped that the citizens thereof will assume the duty of decorating the graves of all soldiers buried in their vicinity.

Throughout the grand old State of Pennsylvania let not a single soldier's grave, however lonely, however humble, be unadorned with flowers on the evening of May 30th.

Forms of decoration ceremonies can be had upon application to the Assistant Adjutant General.

As a matter of interesting information and for the purpose of future use a report should be made on the blanks furnished, of the location of each cemetery and the number of graves, which have been decorated by the Post or by other organizations.

By command of

JOHN TAYLOR,
Departm't Com'dr.

J. M. VANDERSLICE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

The programme of exercises for the observance of the day in Bellefonte has not yet been arranged, but will appear in these columns as soon as perfected. Gregg Post has the matter in charge.

USURIOUS INTEREST.

An Important Decision by Judge Acheson.

An important decision has just been filed by Judge Acheson, of Pittsburgh, in the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank of Mercer vs. Seth Hoagland, in which every one of our readers should be interested. The question in the case is that of usurious interest, the bank charging ten per cent. interest on several notes of the defendant.

WHAT JUDGE ACHESON SAYS.

Can the defendant set off against the plaintiff's claim the usurious interest paid to the bank? That he cannot do so is settled by the case of Barnett vs. the National Bank, U. S., 555, which decides that interest in excess of the legal rate received by a National bank, although taken in the renewal of a series of bills, cannot be applied by the way of set off or payment in a suit upon the last of a series, the only remedy open to the party aggrieved being the penal suit given by the statute.

Can the plaintiff recover the interest charged at the earlier renewals at rates in excess of the legal rate, and included as part of the principal in the notes in suit? We are clearly of the opinion that he can recover no portion of such interest. By the terms of the act of Congress the charging of such rates of interest worked a forfeiture of the entire interest which the several notes carried with them.

Can there be any recovery of interests from the dates at which the bank reduced its charge to a legal rate? We have already seen from the authorities cited that the note in suit did not operate as payment, and that the taint of usury inheres in them. When the rate of interest was reduced to a legal standard instead of purging the new notes they took off all illegality the bank incorporate in their usurous interest, previously charged as part of the new principal, and this illegal consideration crowded the whole subsequent series of notes. Furthermore, upon every fresh renewal interest was charged upon the usurious interest which had entered into the prior notes as principal. Thus the rate was reduced but nominally to six per centum, for with reference to the amount legally due the rate was in excess thereof. It appears, therefore, from the admission upon this record that the bank from first to last persisted in its usurious charges.

The authorities, therefore, are decisive against the right of the plaintiff here to recover any interest whatever upon the usurious transactions.

Upon the demurer and under the stipulation of the parties let final judgment be entered for the plaintiff, the judgment to include, first, the face amount of the original notes, to wit: $6,000, without interest, and second the sum of $102, with interest on the latter sum to be computed by the clerk.

Neighboring News.

A young man named Wray, who resided near Lillyville, in Mifflin county, was struck and instantly killed by lightning during the late storm. The Lewistown *Free Press* says: "The young man had just put up his team, and noticing the storm rapidly approaching, ran from the barn to the boarding house, upon reaching which he took a position in the door way, whereupon he was immediately struck by the electric bolt and killed. What perhaps is the most singular feature of this sad occurrence was that there were no marks of any kind whatever upon the young man's person to show where he had been struck, and the presumptions are that he was hit in the mouth with the bolt."

The Huntingdon *Local News:* On Friday last Mr. Samuel Johnson, an aged man employed at digging at the Broad Top "cut," a short distance from town, was buried under a pile of dirt eight feet high. He was working under the embankment at the time the mass of earth fell upon him. He was knocked across a truck, and it was fortunate that such was the case, for the truck admitted sufficient air to keep him alive twenty minutes, the time required for the whole force of twenty workmen to dig the earth away. He was pretty badly bruised, but he is glad he escaped with his life and with no bones broken. He says it seemed to him as if he had been buried about two hours.

Huntingdon is to have a new industry in the shape of extracting tannin from chestnut wood. A company has been organized with a capital of $150,000, and a site selected in West Huntingdon for the necessary buildings.

—The cheering report comes that peach orchards in all parts of the country are in a promising condition. Yum-yum!

Professional Cards.

S. D. RAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office, south-west corner of Diamond, near Brockerhoff House. 13-2tf

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja47t-tf

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-82

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

J. H. MORRISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.
Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

H. K. HOY, M. D.
Office in Conrad House, above Fortney's Law Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Operative Surgery and Chronic diseases. 13-15-1y

Shaving Saloons.

WM. MILLS
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building High street Bellefonte, Pa. aug 17 1m

M. S. GRAHAM,
FASHIONABLE BARBER
In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without ether pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5-1tf

Hotels

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Nos. 111 and 113 N'th Broad Street (above Arch)
PHILAD'A
Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; two squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.
18-1y JOEL HUTTON Proprietor

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.
The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords 251y

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.
12-43

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y

$1000
REWARD For any case of Itching PILES
Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles that DeRING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It allays the itching, absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. CAUTION.—None genuine unless wrapper on bottle contains his Signature and a Pile of Stones. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you. 18-

THE REPUBLICAN IS ALWAYS FULL OF NEWS and other information of interest and value to the people of Centre and neighboring counties.

Miscellaneous.

If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or gaslight in the evening at a distance of 10 inches, your eyes are failing, no matter what your age, and your eyes need help. Your sight can be improved and preserved if properly corrected. It is a wrong idea that spectacles should be dispensed with as long as possible. If they assist the vision use them. There is no danger of seeing too well, so long as the print is not magnified; it should look natural size but plain.

It is known to all who have been compelled to resort to the use of Spectacles (notwithstanding they may be perfectly fitted to correct the optical defects), that for some cause, not until recently well defined, their use was attended with fatiguing, smarting, and otherwise disagreeable sensations. This is a universal fact of experience, and has been supposed to be entirely beyond remedy. This disagreeable sensation and disturbance of the eye is produced chiefly, perhaps we ought to say entirely, from the fact that ordinary lenses increase the sensation of heat (to which the eye, more than any other organ or part of the body, is sensitive), as also the actinic or chemical properties of the rays of light.

It is well known that these peculiarities of light are identified with certain colors of each ray; and the point of importance, or without using technicalities, is to construct lenses so that these properties of light shall be neutralized; this can be done by introducing a neutralizing tint into their manufacture, the difficulty of which, however, consists in the selection of a color which shall have this effect, and, at the same time, shall not otherwise impair the lenses for purposes of vision. The

Arundel Tinted Lens

Is designed to effect this purpose. The peculiarity of its manufacture consists in the introduction into the glass of a slight Violet Color, *in such manner that the* high *and* low *numbers of the lens prepared from this glass, although* varying in thickness, *are of the same delicate tint and of sufficient power to neutralize the heating and actinic power of the rays of light. Read the following:*

[From R. S. Mershon, Esq., Zanesville, Ohio.]

"I have put the Arundels through the following tests:—I placed an eight-inch Arundel, and an eight-inch white lens side by side, sharply focused in the strong sunlight, with their foci directed on the bulbs of two thermometers, and the difference was four (4°) degrees in temperture in favor of the ARUNDEL. Again, I placed the same lenses side by side on a piece of sensitised photographic paper, and the white glass discolored the surface quicker than the ARUNDEL. These two tests prove these two points, viz: that the ARUNDEL intercepts the solar heat-rays and the chemical rays also."

And the following from a Centre county man whose letter can be seen at my store:

* * * *"I am very much pleased with the glasses. They have been more beneficial to my eyes than all the medicine I ever put in them."*

If you experience any unpleasantness in reading or can't see distinctly, come in and have your eyes tested. I think I have something good for you.

FRANK P. BLAIR,
Brockerhoff House Block.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA
A CURE GUARANTEED, 25 CENTS BY USING
DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS
DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels. A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.
SOLE PROPRIETORS, BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE MD.
HEADACHE CURED
29-6m

BENJ. F. GRAFTON. STORY B. LADD.
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
PATENTS
PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
412 Fifth Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp for postage. 12-35tf

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GEN. GRANT AROUND THE WORLD
Describes Real Entertainments, Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth, and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. Thousands want it. Big Terms to Good Agents. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 17-3t

Farmers' Supply Store.
The Largest and most Successful Agricultural Implement Warehouse in Central Pennsylvania.

The OSBORNE
MOWERS AND REAPERS have been in use in Centre county longer than any other make. They run light, do the very best work and live longer than any other harvesting machines in use, and are sold at the lowest prices:
No. 1, wheel geared Mower, front cut.
No. 5, box geared light Mower, rear cut,
No. 7, box geared light Mower, front cut.
No. 3, single Reaper
No. 6 is the celebrated Wheeler Combined Machine, with the rolling head-rake, the favorite of the field—mows, reaps, rakes off or works with a drop A boy 14 years old can operate it,.....
With platform and rake,.....
With drop,.....
No. 9, self-binding Harvester, 6 foot cut.
No. 9, " " 7 foot cut.
No. 9, " " 8 foot cut.
We make a discount for cash or sell on liberal time to responsible parties It pays the farmer to deal with us.
The HUBBARD
GLEANER AND BINDER, one of the improvements of the age. It gleans and binds grain with wire. A boy can operate it. With a Wheeler side delivery Reaper and this Binder two boys can do the harvesting of a large sized farm. Farmers are requested to call and see it. You save money by coming to our store to buy.
THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, with wooden pin, gum spring and fertilizer attachment. We only ask a fair trial to convince any farmer that the McSherry is the best in the market.
THE GEISER GRAIN THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS recommend themselves.
HAY RAKES, hand and self-dumping.
THE HEEBNER Level Tread Horse Powers and Separators, for one or two horses.
CONKLIN WAGONS.
We keep a full supply of farm, lumber and road wagons on hand, at the lowest prices. We buy by the carload.
CORTLAND Buggies, Carriages, Phætons and Platform Spring Wagons—guaranteed CINCINNATI Buggies, Carriages and Phætons, at very low prices.
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS—The leading plow of the age. The only plow made that has a centre draft. No. 40 costs $14, complete. Shares 50 cents. It is so good that all makers try to imitate it.
Several makes of low-priced plows, cultivators, harrows, walking and riding two-horse cultivators, road plows, shovel plows, &c.
SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN IMPROVED is one of the best made. We sell at low prices.
We can sell other makes of Sewing Machines for $22 to $23—the same style and name that are now being peddled and sold throughout the county at from $40 to $50. We will guarantee the machines we sell to be better made, more highly finished and more durable than the peddled machines A fair trial will convince our customers that we mean what we say.
Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.
ALEXANDER & CO.
19-3t

$2 Watches, Stem Winders $2.50, White Metal Hunting Case $5. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $12. Cheapest and best for use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 152 Nassau St. N.Y.

Medical.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.
This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.
It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach
It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.
SOLD BY F. POTTS GREEN,
12-41-1y Bellefonte.

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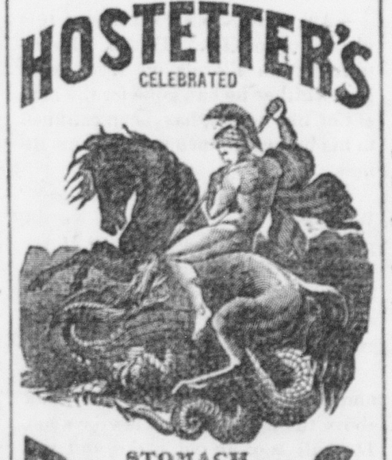
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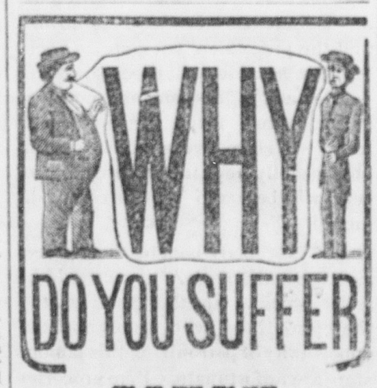
BITTERS
Why Suffer Needlessly
With the convulsing, spasmotic tortures of fever and ague and billious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acklowledged to be a real curative of malarial fever, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benignant and alternative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. 20-4t



With that COUGH when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain, and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called
GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of
TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT
It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best Expectorants and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured only by
F. POTTS GREEN, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nation, prove them the best and most effective purgative Pills that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person knowing their virtues will use them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.
For sale by all dealers. 12-43-1y 4

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY IS GIVEN in the REPUBLICAN.

Miscellaneous.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It Cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, and all similar Blemishes, and Removes the Bunch without Blistering.
For Man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, Liniments ever discovered.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Is the only positive cure known, and to show what this remedy will do, we give here as a sample of cases cured by it a statement which was
GIVEN UNDER OATH!
To Whom it may Concern: In 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he has never been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated them with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.
Enosburg Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879.
JOHN G. JENNE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best Liniment ever used for any deep-seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for CORNS, BUNIONS, FROST-BITES or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for BEAST is good for MAN, and we know from experience that KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE can be used on a child one year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Read below of its wonderful effects as a liniment for the human family:
HEMATITE, Mo., Aug. 28, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: I am so overjoyed in view of the result of an application of your Kendall's Spavin Cure that I feel that I ought for humanity's sake publish it to the world. About thirty-five years ago, while riding a young ugly horse, I was injured in one of my testicles, and from that time to three weeks ago a slow but constant enlargement has been the result, giving me a great amount of trouble, almost entirely preventing me from horseback riding, which was my usual way of traveling. I saw a notice of your Kendall's Spavin Cure; never once thought of it for anything except for horses, but after receiving the medicine and reading over what it was good for, feeling terribly exercised about my difficulty, for I had consulted many physicians and none gave me any specific but when it could be endured no longer to remove it with the knife. I applied your Kendall's Spavin Cure as an experiment, and it was so painful in its application that I concluded not to repeat it, and thought no more about it until near a week, and lo and behold one-half of the size was gone. With joy I could hardly believe it. I immediately applied it again, and have made in all about one-half dozen applications, running over a space of two weeks, and the terrible enlargement is almost entirely gone, in view of which I cannot express my feelings of delight. It has been a Godsend to me; may He send to others with like troubles.
JOHN RICE,
Pastor of Hematite Congregational Church.
P. S.—You are at liberty to put this in any shape you may please. I am not ashamed to have my name under, over or by the side of it.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!
Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.
Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
12-31 DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Job Printing.
ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER AT THE
Bellefonte Republican Office.
An Assortment of Beautiful New Type Just Received.
Job Printing.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE

AND
SILVER GLOSS
STARCH
For the Laundry, is the best and most economical in the world. Is perfectly pure, free from Acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen. Is stronger than any other, requiring much less quantity in using. Is uniform, stiffens and finishes work always the same. Kingsford's Pulverized Corn Starch for Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, &c., is pure and delicate. Preferable to Bermuda Arrowroot. When you ask for Kingsford's Oswego Starch, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
Sold by all first-class Grocers everywhere.
T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, New York

$100 A MONTH We offer paying employment to an intelligent man or woman in every town. We also want AGENTS for our superb, highly commended, immensely popular and fast-selling NEW BOOK
Immense sales sure. Wanted in every family. Nothing like it. Agents make money fast. Send for circular and terms. Also for THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE and GRAND PREMIUMS. Only $1.00 a year. Sample free for stamp, or 3 months for 10 cents. P. W. ZEIGLER & CO., 1000 Arch St., Philadelphia, or Chicago, Ill. 18-

Rose of Cashmere Hair Tonic.
THIS preparation is made from the roses of the Valley of Cashmere, and is entirely from sulphur, lead and other poisonous and irritating substances. It is richly perfumed and renders the use of pomades, hair oils, &c., unnecessary. It preserves, softens and beautifies the hair and gives it a rich lustre. It is excellent for an irritating or inflamed scalp. I never turns rancid. Your druggist sells a large bottle for 50 cents. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, 3d and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, Pa. 12-20-1y 13-2

WANTED.
Canvassers in every county in this State to take orders for Nursery Stock. Steady and desirable employment at Good Wages. Experience in the business not required. Nurseries widely and favorably known. For terms address C. L. VAN DUSEN, Geneva, N. Y. Also Stock at Wholesale. Van Dusen Nurseries, established 1829. 17-3m

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN,
DRUGGIST,
Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
FALSE GODS,
By F. S. DOBBINS, late of Yokohama, Japan. A new work of matchless interest, describing the strange superstitions of Heathen Nations in all parts and ages of the world. The only volume ever issued covering this subject. Contains a thousand facts stranger than fiction—the wild imaginations of Idolitors concerning Deity and Spirits, the Destiny of Man, with all the strange beliefs, legends, customs, forms of worship, temples, shrines, sacrifices, etc., connected therewith. Is illustrated and bound in unique style. A Truly wonderful Book, certain to sell immensely. For sample pages, terms, etc., address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 17-6t

KANSAS LANDS AND WESTERN EMIGRATION. For terms, low rates of fare and tickets, apply to
WM. SHORTLIDGE,
District Agent Kansas Division Union Pacific Railway, [12-40-1y] BELLEFONTE, PA.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this typ'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Filling the Places—The President Relieving Suspense.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were all referred and the Senate will adjourn to-day. Mr. Bruce was confirmed on motion of Mr. Lamar unanimously. Mr. Lamar informed Mr. Bruce, when the latter's nomination reached the Senate, that he was authorized to state that every Democrat would vote for Bruce's immediate confirmation.

Chandler Goes Over.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet decided to report Chandler and it is now understood that the nomination goes over. It is stated that the President will not appoint Chandler after Congress adjourns, as he is so distasteful to Attorney General MacYeagh.

The New York Nominations.

A dispatch sent to State Senator Strahan, of New York, asking if he would accept the United States Marshalship of the Southern district, was not answered until to-day, and that delayed the sending in of nominations. Strahan declined and Knox was named to succeed Payne. It was determined last night to nominate Baily for Marshal of the Northern district, and the nomination was made out. McDougall, who was among those lately withdrawn, reached here last night and saw the President this morning. He assured the President of his cordial support of the administration and was renominated, and Baileys's name was stricken from the list. Gould, nominated for collector at Buffalo, is another former Conkling man who has given his adherence to the administration. McDougall and Gould, in leaving Conkling, take the position that the administration must be sustained in order to maintain Republican ascendancy in New York.

Le Duc Disposed Of.

The President sent for Commissioner Le Duc yesterday to come to the White House. Le Duc put in an apearance, and the President told him he must hand in his resignation immediately, and it was written then and there.

The Pennsylvania Nominations

were divided between the Cameron and anti-Cameron wings of the Republican party, in accordance with the administration's policy of recognizing all the elements of the party.

What Conkling Says.

Mr. Conkling arranged to leave here for New York City this evening. For two days past he has talked very little about his plans and purposes, except to the most confidential friends. His conversations on Monday and Tuesday, with friends who called, leaked out and made him more guarded. He says nothing about the criticism of himself by the press, and does not seem to notice it. Talking to-day to a friend who served years with him in the Senate, he said he did not intend to turn his hand over to obtain re-election; that he had submitted the issue to the Republican party of New York, and would abide by its judgment without any attempt to influence; that if the New York Republicans choose to send another man here as Senator, a man who would labor, strive, endure and suffer to keep New York in the list of Republican States, he would utter no word of protest. On the other hand, if the party decides to re-elect him, he will resume his Senatorial office, but that he is not begging for it, and Conkling stated that he is not worth exceeding $40,000 to-day. He has served his party and State so long that he is a poor man. He said he could make at least $100,000 a year in law practice and if not re-elected he will devote himself to that. He said further, that the men who are working for his election are doing so without his advice or request. Conkling expressed no opinion as to the situation at Albany, and gave no further insight into his plans than contained in what is here given.

A Significant Fact.

One fact can be mentioned as significant, and that is that no Senator makes any move to take Conkling's seat, which is one of the best in the Senate. The prevailing opinion among Republican Senators seems to be that Conkling will be re-elected. One of them said to-day: "The half-breeds at Albany are doing their usual blowing now, but when it comes to voting they'll be small and weak as ever."

Sustaining the Administration.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. May 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here last night, to express the sentiment of the party on the pending issue. Dr. Joshua Draper presided, and William D. Eager was secretary. Resolutions sustaining the President and asking Senator Madden to vote for United States Senators in harmony with the Administration were passed with only one dissenting vote. Several gentlemen who have heretofore been streng Conkling men participated in the meeting. The sentiment expressed by all the speakers was that the resignation of Messrs. Conkling and Platt was unjustifiable, and that they should not be reelected. Petitions to the same effect as the resolutions have been numerously signed in this vicinity.

Proceedings at Albany.

ALBANY May 21.—The Democratic members of the Legislature are desirous to keep the Republicans so devided that there shall be no Senators elected at this session. Mr. Conkling's supporters are still puzzled what to do. They think that his presence at Albany would help them; it is stated that the McCarthy Charter bill will be made use of in their interest. Conflicting reports are current at Washington. It is said that General Grant is comming home to take part in the canvass.

Insuring a Man on his Death Bed.

READING, Penn., May 21.—Dr. C. L. Yorgey, of Pottstown, and A. DeHaven, of Monocacy, were arrested to-day on the charge of conspiracy to insure the life of the late Daniel Gehris, age eighty-four, on his death-ded. The insurance was effected two days before Gehris died, the policy being taken out for $5,000 in the State Capital of Harrisburg.

Col. Thomas A Scott

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—It is reported that Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was recently convalescing, has suffered a relapse, and is now in a very critical condition.

LATER.

Col. Scott is sinking rapidly and will probably not survive until morning.

STILL LATER.

Mr. Scott died this evening at ten minutes after nine o'clock. His last moments were calm and peaceful.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Blowing Up a War Ship.

LONDON, May 20.—Advices from St. Vincent state that details have been received there of the disaster to the British sloop war Doterel, which was blown up at Sandy Point, in the Straights of Magellan, involving the loss of 143 lives. There were two explosions. The first is supposed to have been the bursting of the boiler used in condensing sea water. The second was in the forward magazine. The vessel went down, bow foremost, in eight fathoms of water in three minutes, and nothing was seen after the explosion but a few planks. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion. They were rescued by boats from sailing vessels and from the yacht of the Bishop of Falkland Island. Commander Evans jumped through a port-hole, and was much lacerated by broken glass and wreckage. The engineer who escaped was not on duty.

Jewish Persecution in Russia.

VIENNA, May 20.—During the sacking of Podwolyska, on the Russian frontier, several peasants were killed by falling rafters. Four grain ware-houses and nearly all of the buildings around the railway station were burned. At all stations along the Southwestern Railway houses were plundered and burned. The Austrian frontier towns are crowded with fugitives. At Odessa the plundering continued the entire day. The rich Jews have fled and the poor ones are in a pitiable condition. At Kieff the synagogue was broken open and the congregation grossly maltreated. The Jewish portion of the town looks as if it had been sacked by Tartars.

The Jews are moving for collective action in regard to the outrage against their co-religionists in Russia.

Monetary Sensation in Madrid.

MADRID, May 20.—The Treasury has ordered the arrest of some of the officers of the Debt Department and some persons well known in business circles, on charges of fraud and forgery. The event has caused a great sensation in monetary circles.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

—Saturday last was Berwind, White & Co.'s pay day, and Snow Shoe is said to have been livelier than was ever known before.

—The shifting of so much freight at the depot makes things lively about that establishment from noon-time until the departure of the train.

—M. Charles Gilmore, brother of Robert Gilmore of this place, we notice, now drives the iron horse on the local freight which visits Bellefonte daily.

—Children and invalids, however sensitive their stomachs may be, can take Green's Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey and bloodroot. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

—Really, now, without any fooling, Harry Green's cigars are acknowledged, by good judges, to be the best sold in this neck o' woods. This is recommendation enough.

—To Farmers: Those wanting Reaper and Mower repairs should order them in time from Jas. Harris & Co., the only party in town dealing in repairs for all machines. 21-2t

—Augustus Krom, formerly of this place, now of Lock Haven, who returned from Florida on Wednesday last, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, has been confined to his bed ever since with serious illness.

—"Have a cigar?" did you say? Well, yes, we don't care if we do, provided you purchase them at Harry Green's. Like everybody else, we like a good cigar when we indulge, and at Harry Green's is the place to get just such an article.

—Says the Bradford *Argus:* A cannon ball was dug out of the bank above the upper depot a few days ago. The ball is of an old make, and was undoubtedly fired into the bank by Gen. Sullivan when he passed up this way, before Towanda was known.

—It is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has concluded to do away entirely with the old Snow Shoe passenger coaches, and hereafter none but Pennsylvania cars will be run over the Snow Shoe road. This action will be heartily appreciated by the traveling public.

—Robertson has been confirmed and the procession en route to Sechler's for groceries will proceed. Fresh family teas, coffees, sugars, molasses, spices, canned fruits, vegetables and meats—in short, every article imaginable, usually kept in a thorough grocery, will be found at this establishment in all its native purity.

—If everybody bought their groceries at Sechler & Co.'s there would be fewer suicides in the country, and therefore those who have not the opportunity of patronizing this famous store are unfortunate. Pure groceries play an important part in developing a healthy mind, and at Sechler's is the place to procure this class of goods. Don't hesitate to lay in a supply.

—By an extraordinary combination of accident and misunderstanding, (Are you going to Sechler's for groceries this evening? Yes, this evening, also s'mother evening.) Mrs. Frances A. Fergus, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, died recently in the very bed (Sechler's groceries take the premium at every fair.) in the Rhode Island Hospital, at Providence, in which her sister, Mrs. Mary McLain, had died a few years before. (There is a constant rush for them—Sechler's groceries.) It was a great grief to Mrs. Fergus that her sister should have died in the hospital among strangers (Without Sechler's groceries life is a farce.) and she expressed the hope that she might be spared such a fate. While in Providence, whither she had gone to (Buy Sechler's pure family groceries and live to a good old age.) attend her sister's funeral, she was stricken with apoplexy on the street (Sechler's groceries are good for many diseases to which the human body is heir—Better than medicine.) and no one knowing where her home was, she was taken to the hospital and placed in the bed from which her sister's body had just been carried. (Save money by purchasing your family groceries at Sechler's—They are pure, will last longer, and will maintain their strength longer than any others.)

—The business boom has caused so many manufactories to start into full operations, that hands are becoming scarce. Men are striking for higher wages at business centres. This will maks harvest hands scarce. Farmers should consider the situation in time. Those who have much wheat to harvest should provide themselves with self-binding harvesters. The Osborne is the best—binds with twine or wire, the cost of which is 25 to 30 cents per acre. It is the only harvester made that the twine and wire attachments go with the same machine. They are the only self-binding harvesters that have been sold in Centre county this year. There is a twine binder in working order at the Farmers' Supply Store of Alexander & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. 21-2t

Shall we have a Seminary at Milesburg?

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to present some reasons why this enterprise so well begun should be carried forward to an early completion.

First of all, an institution, such as it is proposed to make this, is needed. It is the firm purpose of the originators of this project to make it a seminary of the *first* grade, such as will afford the young ladies and gentlemen the advantages of a thorough education in all the branches taught in our first-class seminaries. In looking over the field it is very evident that an institution is needed in this county, and in this part of the State. As it now is, those who would share in the advantages that a course of higher education affords must seek elsewhere. The expense of educating young ladies and gentlemen a hundred miles or so from home is no little. And the advantages of an institution of learning within the reach of home influence and parental oversight, and away from the corrupting vices of our cities and large towns cannot be overestimated. And then we claim that the influence of such a seminary upon our public schools in the county would be of the most salutary character, elevating the standard of teaching and affording an opportunity for the intellectual and moral training of our teachers, which must be supplied in order to have that degree of permanent success which comes alone as a result of the inspiration given out through our higher institutions of learning.

Conceding, then, the necessity, and permanent value of such an institution in its immeasurable influence for good upon future generations, we think we are not claiming too much for Milesburg when we say that it offers the best location for a school of this kind in the county or State. For beauty of scenery it is unsurpassed. The eminence upon which it is proposed to locate the seminary is one that commands a view of the Bald Eagle valley almost from Lock Haven to Tyrone, and the mountain range of the Allegheny, with its countless peaks nestling at its base in beauty and majesty. And within a radius of a mile or two are points affording the student and lover of nature an outlook unsurpassed by any this side of the Mississippi. The location, too, is one of decided healthfulness, being entirely free from all that could in any way breed epidemic. There is also accessible an unfailing mountain spring, so that this pure, life-giving element can be conveyed through pipes to every story of the building, and in addition to the advantages just named, there are near the town two, which, in their medicinal virtues, are not excelled by any in the State, and all that is needed to give these waters a national reputation is a free use of printer's ink.

Then, too, the location is central for the State and county, being within convenient access to Bellefonte, Unionville, Howard and other contiguous points. And last, but not least, we claim that we have in the person of Prof. B. B. Else the right man to place at the head of this institution, one who possesses a true love and inspiration for the work, a man who in respect to qualification and tact both in teaching and government has few equals. And he has secured the promise of the services of Prof. Bahn, of York, Pa., who was educated at one of the universities of Germany, and is a linguist and teacher of marked ability. I speak from personal knowledge when I say they are Christian gentlemen of undoubted ability and culture, in whose hands the seminary cannot fail to become a grand and permanent success, and to whose care and supervision parents may with the greatest confidence commit the moral and intellectual training of their children. So that all that is needed to build up in our midst an institution of learning such as our children, and our children's children, shall be proud of, and such as will be a blessing to all within the circle of its influence, is a ready response upon the part of the citizens of our county to the appeal that is now being made for funds to put up the necessary buildings. Milesburg, we think, has done nobly, considering her resources, but is not able of herself to assume the whole financial burden of this enterprise, and hence is compelled to ask her sister towns and the county to share with her in this responsibility. Shall we have the money in the shape of stock to go forward with this project? To withhold, will be to defeat an enterprise full of hope and promise to us and our children; to give, will be to make it a success, as permanent as it shall be glorious.

Yours, truly,
J. A. WOODCOCK,

MILESBURG, May 17, 1881.

[From the Watchman of last week.]

THE PLOW QUESTION AGAIN.—In the *Watchman* of April 20th we published for Mr. H. K. Hicks, among other recommendations of the South Bend Plow, the following from Mr. John H. Reeser, of Buffalo Run:

FILMORE, APRIL 22, 1881.

MR. H. K. HICKS.—*Dear Sir:*—The three South Bend Chilled Plows left here by your agent give most excellent satisfaction. I have tried them side by side with the Syracuse Plow that is called the Steel Beam, and I find that there is no comparison between the two plows. The South Bend Chilled Plow has the following valuable advantages:

1st. It will plow a furrow from two to four inches wider.

2d. Turns the furrow much better and leaves the ground in better shape for the harrow.

3d. It runs one-third lighter at least.

4th. The jointer works better and turns the manure and weeds under much better and is not as easily choked.

5th. It can be adjusted for a two or three-horse plow, and can be made run alike for a team that walks near to or far from the furrow.

6th. It is much the steadiest running plow and don't require one-half the labor to hold it. I have a little boy under twelve years old that can hold the South Bend Chilled Plow with ease, and do as good work with it as a man. He tried the Syracuse and could not manage it at all, as it runs lopsided and could not be used with the wheel. The South Bend Chilled Plow makes much the widest and cleanest furrow and it ploughs all the ground it turns, as the share is much wider on the base. I think there can be a number more sold in this neighborhood, as I understand the repairs are much cheaper than on the other plow. I will be in Bellefonte one week from to-morrow and pay for the three plows left at my place, and I will notify the agent of the Syracuse Plow to take his plows away. Thanking you very much for sending me the plows, I am yours,

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. REESER.

Last week we published for Mr. Thompson, agent of the Syracuse plow, a letter from Mr. Reeser, stating that he had signed the above letter not fully understanding the statements made in it and directly contradicting several of them. We now have from Mr. Reeser the following explanation of the two contradictory letters, which in justice to all parties we make room for:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN—*Dear Sir:* I feel under obligations to myself and Mr. H. K. Hicks, of Bellefonte, to make an explanation relative to the letter or article that appeared in your letter of the 13th inst. As is already understood, I have purchased three South Bend Chilled Plows from Mr. Hicks, and the agent from whom I purchased them asked me to give him a letter of recommendation, which I did cheerfully, and which letter was published in your paper of April 29th. This letter was read to me by Mr. Thomas, which I signed with much pleasure, as I was then and am now highly pleased with the plows. After the publication of this letter written to Mr. Hicks, Mr. Thompson, the agent of the Syracuse plow, called on me twice in company with different parties, and complained bitterly of me for having signed the same, and stated that I had ruined his business, &c. Said that he had been unable to sell any of his plows on account of this article, and on his second trip he asked me to sign a paper which I notice is contradictory to my first letter to Mr. Hicks, and by over persuasion of Mr. Thompson and other parties in company with him, I signed his paper, not thinking of casting any discredit upon Mr. Hicks, who I believe to be a perfect gentleman, or Mr. Thomas, the general agent, and what I wish to have understood is this: that I propose to stand by my letter of recommendation as above, and if I had not been bulldozed by Mr Thompson the matter would have stopped at that, and the public would have been left under the proper impression.

Very truly yours,
JOHN H. REESER.

—Order your repairs for Reapers or Mowers in time from Jas. Harris & Co. 21-2t

—To our farmer friends we can say that our stock of goods for their use in house or farm is unequalled in Centre county. Give us a call and examine stock and prices.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co.

—For Chronic Catarrh, take PERUNA. I have tried it. J. HEBBLING, Allegheny City, Pa.

—Jas. Harris & Co. are headquarters for Reaper and Mower repairs of all kinds. 21-2t

—An honest medicine, and one that fulfills all its advertisements promise, is Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure.—Times.

—For Catarah and Phthisis, I took PERUNA. You need no other. MRS. M. RUSSELL, Pittsburg, Pa.

"I don't want that Stuff,"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she indnced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

—PERUNA is the greatest and best remedy I ever used. Am well. JAS. FITZGERALD, Pittsburg, Pa.

For Sale.

A Victor Sewing Machine—in perfect order—for twenty dollars.

Apply to MRS. ORBISON,
21tf Spring street.

—Rheumatism is the most terrible disease that has ever afflicted humanity, yet it instantly yields to the powerful drugs that Kendall's Spavin Cure is composed of. See their advt.

—When you have an attack of the blues step into Harry Green's and buy a handful of his No. 1 cigars They are warranted to cure everything.

—If you are deaf, ears run, and have catarrh, take PERUNA. I have tried it. C. D. WILEY, Houghton, Pa.

—The genuine Novelty Wringers are selling at very low figures at Wilson, McFarlane & Co's.

—Call at the Howe office Allegheny St. and examine the new B Home sewing machine tf

—Campaign is over and those who were up in arms against each other in the political tussle now join hands and march to the druggists for a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See advt.

—The new "B" Howe Sewing machine, a perfect novelty; call at the Home Sewing machine office, Allegheny St. Bellefonte, and see it.

MRS. N. K. DARR, Agent.
A. C. Moore, Manager.

—The retail price of Logan Cement on and after this date will be two dollars per barrel and no charge for bags or barrels. H. K. Hicks.

—Spring woolens now ready. Early orders solicited. Money saved.

12-50tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Coloma, Mich., Nov. 4th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Accept thanks for circulars which helps us considerable. We are selling a large amount of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which gives great satisfaction. We are authorized to say for Mr. A. H. Sutton, a farmer near here: "I have used six bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure and cured as many spavins (well marked) on different Horses. I consider it a remedy never equaled for Spavins or Ringbones."

Yours truly, RYNO & GILSON

—EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and Children, and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for Ladies. None should be without them; our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their praise. These goods are manufactured by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county, and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency for this county. We advise some lady who is in need of employment to send to the Company her name and address, and mention this paper. Address Queen City Suspender Company, Nos. 147 & 149 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Found At Last!—A sure cure for Piles without the use of caustic, knife, or any torture whatever in Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy.

Piles.

—PILES are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, is a very common attendant. Internal External and Itching Piles yield at once on the application of Dr Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense Itching, and affecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Do not delay until the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it, and when you can not obtain it of him, we will send it, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, Ohio. Sold by F. POTTS GREEN.

A Correction.

FILMORE, PA., May 9, 1881.

MR. H. K. HICKS.

Dear Sir:—In the letter to you purporting to come from me, published in the *Watchman* of the 29th of April, I am represented as making statements that I never made. I did not write the letter, but I signed a paper written by Mr. Thomas, and if the letter printed was a correct copy the whole matter was misrepresented to me. In justice to myself and the public I wish you to make the following corrections: 1st, I did not say the South Bend chilled plow would plow from two to four inches wider than other plows; 2nd, I did not say that it runs one-third lighter; 3d, I did not say that a boy under 12 years of age could hold your plow with ease. Your plow is much lower priced than the Syracuse plow, but I bought your plow simply because the agent of the Syracuse did not come to adjust his plow, and my spring work was pressing. I never used a plow that did better work than the Syracuse plow without the wheel. Please make the above correction.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN H. REESER.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JONATHAN WALKER, deceased, late of Boggs township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM RESIDES,
Administrator.

Milesburg, May 20, 1881. 21*3t

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE SOLD at the residence of the undersigned at the Iron Works of McCoy & Linn, on SATURDAY, MAY 28th, 1881, commencing at 12½ o'clock, P. M., as follows:

Two very fine fresh cows, 1 Jersey Bull, a lot of young pigs, a lot of cured hams, shoulders and sides, lard, 4 stoves, carpets, a full line of household furniture too numerous to mention. Liberal terms will be declared on day of sale. FRANK E. TAYLOR.

JOS. L. NEFF, Auctioneer. 20-2t

NOTICE.—THE CITIZENS OF CENTRE County will please take notice that a CONVENTION will be held in the Court House in Bellefonte, on THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, 1881, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination two ANTI-LICENSE candidates for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, to be voted for at the coming fall election.

THOS. J. TAYLOR,
State Ex. Com.

Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa. 21-3t

FARM FOR SALE.—WILL BE OFFERED at private sale, the old Robert Hayes farm, situated about one mile from Beech Creek station, containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, under a good state of cultivation, having thereon good farm buildings. There is a good, young apple orchard just coming into bearing. There is on the place an abundance of good water. Terms reasonable. Apply to Executors of estate of Thomas Wilson, Loreville, Centre county, Pa. 20-6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HARRIET KLINGER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 2 o'clock p. m., at his office in Bellefonte.

19-3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of GEORGE RAMELS, deceased, late of Harris township, Centre county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

18-6t* JOHN H. RAMELS, Administrator.

PE-RU-NA

This is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession and the public at large by S. B. Hartman, M. D., of 307 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., who has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients, and in every case with the most gratifying success.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this PERUNA should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, MANALIN should be given with it. PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting the active principles from these ingredients and in combining them into one simple compound, which at once coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURA in every disease, and the work of restoration commences with the first dose. There is not an organ that it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure. For particulars send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

MAN-A-LIN

13-21-1y

DOLL & MINGLE.

RELIABLE

BOOTS & SHOES.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Ladies' Lace Shoes for $1.00.
Ladies' Button Shoes for $1.50.
Ladies' Lasting Shoes for 90c.
Ladies' Lasting Shoes, kid foxed, for $1.25.
Ladies' Carpet Slippers for 25c.
Ladies' Carpet Slippers for 50c.
Ladies' Lasting Slippers for 42c.
Gents' Dress Shoes (worth $2.25) for $1.85.
Gents' Dress Shoes (worth $2.00) for $1.65.
Gents' good Leather Slippers, 85c.

In addition to the above we have an elegant line of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's FINE SHOES, FINE SLIPPERS and WALKING SHOES.

Our Ladies' French Kid of the Dimon & Disbrow make, are universally pronounced to be superior in every respect to any in the United States. Every pair warranted.

We can save you money. Try us and be convinced.

DOLL & MINGLE.

13-tf

New Advertisements.

VALENTINES' STORES.

Now is a Good Time

To buy Bargains at our stores. We have Dress Goods at every price. We have made great reductions.

We have a full stock of Straw Hats, from 4c and upwards.

A very nice and complete stock of Clothing.

Trunks and Satchels.

We want to make room for some more goods that are coming, and have marked down some of our goods regardless of cost.

The early part of June will be wet. We can supply you with a gossamer hat and coat.

We are the largest dealers in Centre county, and receive new goods every day.

VALENTINES & CO.'S STORES,

13 HUMES' BLOCK, Bellefonte, Pa.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

15-tf

BELLEFONTE STORES

BE-HIVE

BAULAND AND NEWMAN

New Advertisements.

New York Clothing House

Come from the farm or come from the shop,
Come from city or country, our stock is tip-top;
Come one and come all, we can suit you right well,
Our stock of *New Clothing* we are bound for to sell.

If you want the newest and latest styles in SPRING and SUMMER SUITINGS, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want stylish and well made Children's Suits at the very lowest prices, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want good goods for little money, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want a Fine DRESS SUIT (equal to custom work), call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want a pair of first class WORKING PANTS for $1.00, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see the greatest bargains ever offered (beyond doubt) in Bellefonte, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see a large and well selected stock, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see a fine line of all-wool pants, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want the latest styles in Straw and Stiff Hats, call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see the largest and most complete assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, etc., call at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

New York Clothing House,
M. ASH, Proprietor.
Allegheny Street, Opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa.
14

Second Arrival of Spring Goods!

Our trade has been so much larger than we expected that Mr. Gust Lyon has been compelled to go East for a

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

We have just received the handsomest stock of LAWNS, very beautiful Patters, from 7c upwards.

A NEW LINE OF

BUNNTING, GRENADINES and HERNANIS.

WE CAN SHOW YOU A HANDSOME LINE OF

CHINTZES, CRETONNES, AND PERCALES.

Undoubtedly we have the Best and most varied Assortment of

Ladies' Underwear, Skirts, Night Gowns, and Suits Complete

We have SKIRTS from 38 cts. to $6.50, trimmed in EMBROIDERY or LACE. CHEMISE from 40 cts. to $3, in all Styles. Lady Clerks in attendance to show you these goods.

LADIES' LINEN ULSTERS,

The Largest Variety now Open that can be Found Anywhere. We need not quote prices of them, but we Guarantee them 15 cts. Cheaper than any other House in the County. In PARASOLS, we can Beat anything around here

Ladies' Slippers, Walking Shoes, Button Walking Shoes, Inlaid Sandals,

BOX TOED and otherwise; we can show you about 30 varieties, bought direct from the Mananufacturers.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of CLOTHING Ever Brought to Town.

SUMMER SUITS, $3,75,

A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT SUIT AND HEAVY SUITS AT $4.75.

A Good Linen and Cassimer Suit at $5.00. A nice Dress Suit at $6.75, $7.50, $800, $10.00—Good Quality. Light and Dark Cassimers. The best qualities of Suits, in all wool Cassimeres, Diagonals, Basket Patterns, and Vassalburgs, from $10.00 up.

We are willing to wager that we have sold more Pants this Season as any 20 other concerns combined; Because we had better and better made, and Cheaper than you can find anywhere. Boys' Good Pants, 75 cents. Mens' Good Pants, $1.00

We have Warner & Co's Celebrated Pants for $1.25; Celebrated because they are better made and better goods than any other Pants for the money.

Boots! Boots! Shoes! Shoes!

We can now show Three Times as many Shoes than any other concern. Men's Low Cut Button Shoes, Oxford Ties, High Button Shoes, Buckle Shoes. We have them very cheap for parties who don't want to pay much, from $1.25 up. And we have the best, good, serviceable and fine Shoes.

Come and see for yourselves if we don't do all we say. We are running four large stores, and buy goods direct from the Manufactures, and we can offer to sell cheap. All goods marked in plain figures, and strictly One Price,

LYON & CO.

Branch Stores--Philipsburg, Pa., Reynoldsville, Pa., Houtzville, Pa.

w14-6m dm13-tf ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Conkling's Climax.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The New York Senators yesterday suddenly resigned their positions as Senators and sprung a surprise upon their Republican colleagues, for which they were wholly unprepared, and which has elicited comment in no degree favorable to either. What sympathy the Republicans had for Conkling was wiped out by this last act in the role which he has been playing for the past four week. When the resignations were read most of the Senators were engaged in reading their mail, as is their custom upon the opening of the Senate, but hearing the name of Conkling and later the name of Platt appended to communications they began to look around at each other and

INQUIRE WHAT WAS UP.

General Hawley, who sits near Senator Cameron, asked the latter what the documents were, when Senator Cameron replied that he did not know. Speaking on the subject Senator Cameron said that it was as complete a surprise to him as to every one else; that he had not been informed. It appears that Senator Davis, of Illinois, whose affiliations are Democratic, was the only person to whom the Senator imparted the matter last night. It is thought his reasons for this were to gain some assurance of the Senator's course in the event of the Democrats seizing the opportunity of the resignation of himself and Platt to reverse the organization of the committees. The Senator from Illinois voting with the Republicans to maintain the *status quo* pending the election of a Senator from New York would still maintain the tie, taking his vote from the Democrats and giving it to the Republicans, counting two. Senator Logan says he knew nothing of the proposed resignation, but that he was tired of the course of Senator Conkling at any rate, and had notified him on Saturday that he would vote in favor of Robertson in the committee and in the Senate.

SENATOR CAMERON RELIEVED.

The action of Senater Conkling also absolves Senator Cameron from any further obligations in the premises. In fact, all the Republicans who were disposed to let Senator Conkling down as easily as possible, rather treat the matter as an unexpected way out of an unpleasant dilemma. It is evident Conkling saw that the only way out was by tendering his resignation and going to the Legislature for vindication. In the case of Platt he had boldly declared several weeks ago his purpose to embark his fortunes with those of Conkling, and could not do other than tender his resignation. There are various

SPECULATIONS AS TO CONKLING'S MOTIVES.

Some say that he has recently expressed himself as much disgusted with political life and determined to devote himself to private pursuits, in which direction he had received many tempting offers. The real purpose, however, is well understood to be a move to throw himself upon the people of New York for vindication.

THE LETTERS OF RESIGNATION.

Washington, May 16 1881.—To Hon. C. Arthur, Vice President.—Sir: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of that State. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Senate Chamber, May 16, 1881.—To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President.—Sir: I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate. With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. C. PLATT.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

The Boston *Journal* says: Conkling has made a mistake.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: The act is an assumed appeal to the people that ostentatiously mocks the people and their sovereignty, and makes a fatal breach between the despotism of the Conkling faction and the independence, manhood and integrity of the Republican citizen.

The Philadelphia *North American* holds that the Republicans of New York cannot afford to endorse Conkling.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Buffalo, says: What considerations have finally led Senators to deem this the wiser step we do not venture to explain. This much is certain, the nation cannot afford to lose the service of two such men in the United States Senate, the States cannot, the Republican party cannot.

The *Express* says: One thing stands out clear, Conkling is terribly in earnest in purpose.

The Day After.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The sensation over the resignations of Conkling and Platt has greatly subsided and the affair is being discussed more temperately now. There is an evident feeling among the Senators that this sudden change has really given them a sweet release from the embarrassment of being compelled to take sides either for or against the administration when a vote is reached. As it is now, they are all on the one side and Robertson will be confirmed with unanimity and promptly.

INTEREST CENTERING IN ALBANY

The chief interest in this business, as it now stands, centers in Albany. All sorts of speculations are afloat to-night as to the outlook there. The general feeling seems to be that it will hardly be a walk-over for the resigned Senators.

It is now charged by the friends of Mr. Conkling that the administration has already put its finger into the pie, and that preparations are being made to turn the scale by throwing administration patronage into the balance. It is known, however, that this would hardly be necessary, as Mr. Robertson has in his own office all the patronage that could be used to facilitate matters in this way, if he desired to use it. It is therefore not necessary for the President to take any hand in the matter.

Another report is that Mr. Conkling is to be elected for Platt's term, so that he will not have his own re-election to look after, and can, therefore, have a clear field to make combinations against objectionable candidates at national conventions.

WHO KNEW THE SECRET.

A great many persons now claim to have known of Conkling's intention to resign. The fact has been established, however, that Senator Davis, of Illinois, and Senator Edmunds were the only persons with whom he conversed beforehand. Some of his intimate political friends who stuck to him from first to last regard this as a rather shabby way to treat them.

THE OPPOSITION RALLYING.

A prominent Republican, who has held high positions and taken an active part in campaigns for years, said to-day he was going to Albany to assist in defeating Conkling, and that if the Democrats would agree to vote for a Republican against Conkling, he favored anti-Conkling members of the Legislature uniting with them. Tammany is bitterly opposed to Conkling since he and John Kelly split. Leading Democrats here say that Kelly will fight Conkling and carry the New York city Democrats against him in case the election should become a free fight, and that the country Democrats in the Legislature will certainly go against him.

GENERAL GRANT DID WRITE A LETTER

to the President urging him to withdraw Robertson. The letter was enclosed to Senator Jones of Nevada, who delivered it to the President. It is claimed by Conkling's friends that General Grant will stand by him in all he does, and will come back to New York, if necessary to assist Conkling.

What Blaine Says.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A Washington special says: While Secretary Blaine will say nothing about the resignation of the New York Senators for publication, it is understood his views are as follows: Senators Conkling and Platt have resigned either because on the eve of defeat they desire to retire from public life or because they desire to secure a re-election from their State Legislature. This Legislature, which recently elected one of them to the Senate, and still more recently warmly indorsed the nomination of Robertson, will hesitate before indorsing their course in the matter of the New York nominations. In any case they have done a childish thing, from which they will reap no benefit. But their action does not effect the Administration in the slightest. We shall continue in the performance of our duties as though it had not occurred. We are neither surprised nor disturbed, and it makes no difference in the action of the Senate on Robertson's nomination. He will be confirmed.

Victorious Robertson.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It was a general remark in political circles last night that the most forcible commentary upon Senator Conkling's course was the fact that Mr. Robertson was confirmed with with such unanimtty, thus giving the President's action the heartyendorsement of the Senate. Private advices received to-night from Albany indicate that Robertson will use the weapons which are most likely to induce men to exorcise impartial judgment in his future fight with Conkling.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

When the Senate went into executive session the nominations received from the President were read and referred to appropriate committees, and a message was also read announcing the withdrawal by the President of the nomination of Gen. Badeau as charge d'Affairs to Denmark. Immediately afterwards Senator Congor called up from the table the nomination of Edwin A. Merritt, to be Consul General at London, and it was instantly confirmed without debate and without any uttered manifestation of dissent from any Senator, the confirmation being effected "by common consent in the absence of objection." The nomination of Wm. H. Robertson as collector of Customs for the Port of New York was called up and confirmed in precisely the same manner, without a demand for a vote of any kind or a word of discussion.

The News in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—It was announced yestertay that the Republican General Committee, of which Thurlow Weed Barnes is President, would serenade Senator Robertson in the evening at the Kenmore Hotel. Although a heavy rain storm prevailed a large concourse of people gathered at the hotel about 9 o'clock to congratulate the newly appointed Collector of the Port of New York. The hotel was decorated with flags and colored lanterns, and the entire front was illuminated. The general committee and a large procession of citizens marched through the rain, headed by a band of music. Arriving at the hotel the band played several airs. In the parlors were a number of Senators and Assemblymen.

THE RECEPTION.

When the band ceased playing Thurlow Weed Barnes entered with Chauncey M. Depew and Senator Sessions escorting Judge Robertson. Barnes stepped forward and said:

Fellow-citizens, it is my privilege to-night to introduce to you a man whose brilliant public career disposes of the slander sometimes advanced that no one can prosper in American politics unless he sanctions disreputable machine practices. Whether we look to his political or to his domestic life no stain can be found upon his patriot's record. We have gathered here to rejoice in his success and in the triumphant vindication of the old-fashioned Republican principles. I have the pleasure to present to you Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, by the grace of all that is good in the Republican party, Collector of the Port of New York.

Senator Robertson was received with hearty applause, and spoke at some length.

Vox Populi.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. May 19.—The Republicans held an enthusiastic meeting here last night. Resolutions were passed censuring Conkling and Platt and sustaining the administration. Members of the Legislature from this section were asked to labor for the return of Senators in accord with the administration. One hundred guns were fired over Robertson's confirmation.

ALBANY, May 19.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day in honor of the confirmation of Robertson.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 19.—The Administration Republicans fired one hundred guns in honor of Judge Robertson's confirmation, and petitions were circulated protesting against the re-election of Conkling and Platt.

Mysterious Disappearance.

BOSTON, May 19.—Fears are entertained among the friends of John S. Barron, assistant editor of the *North American Review*, in consequence of his absence for several weeks from Boston, that some danger has befallen that gentleman. Those most intimate with him, however, assert that there is no good reason for such apprehension. No notice has been given to the proper authorities of his prolonged absence, as would undoubtedly be the case if it was considered serious. Affairs entirely personal to himself caused Mr. Barron to absent himself from his residence in this city, his friends assert, and of his welfare they seem perfectly assured.

A member of the Illinois Legislature saws wood in payment for his board during the session.

Thunder-Storms in South Africa.

Natal is an awful country for thunder and lightning writes a correspondent of *Land and Water*, and never a summer passes without some damage being done to both man and beast. No house is considered quite safe without a conductor. Maritzburg is rather noted for its thunder-storms, and though I have seen one or perhaps two instances of the tall blue gums of the city that had been seared from head to foot by the lightning, yet, when it is considered how numerous they are, how frequently these thunder-storms occur, and how awfully near the lightning approaches, it was astonishing how few of them had been struck. From this fact I should say the blue gum tree offers peculiar attraction to the electric fluid; though from these cases mentioned where the trees had been scorched but not shivered, they would seem to have acted as conductors. When on the subject of thunder and lightning, I may mention two instances of the freaks sometimes indulged in by the latter. One happened on board ship on a voyage to Australia, when one of the boys standing near the foot of the mainmast or the main rigging, I forget which, was knocked down by the fluid. He remained in a stupefied state for some little time, but recovered. The lightning had made a bald patch on the crown of his head, and torn the iron heels off his boots. It was several years after the accident when I made his acquaintance, and and the bald patch still remained on the crown of his head. He was considered rather a stupid boy, but whether this was natural or the effect of the lightning seemed doubtful.

The other freak happened in Natal. Mr. W—d, a settler in Mooi River was riding across a high range (Mount West) when he was overtaken by a thunder-storm; he recollected nothing more. He was found wandering about in rather a stupid state, and could not well account for his being on foot, or what had became of his horse. On search being made in the direction he was likely to have followed from the farm, his horse was found on a spur of the range, dead, and his saddle shattered to pieces.

The Kaffirs believe that where lightning has struck it will strike again, and if a hut or kraal has been hit they vacate the spot and build elsewhere.

Courting All of Them.

"I don't want to make any trouble but there is one man in this city who ought to be gibbeted!" began a blunt spoken woman of forty-five as she stood before the officials of the police station.

When they inquired the particulars she handed out a letter and said:

"Observe the envelope. That letter is addressed to me. You will see that writer calls me his jessamine and he wants me to set an early day for the wedding!"

When the Captain had finished the letter, she was ready with another, adding:

"And this is addressed to my daughter Lucretia. You will see that he calls her his rosy angel, and he says he can't live if she doesn't marry him. It's the same man."

So it was and his letter was as tender as a spring chicken. That finished, she handed out a third, with the remark:

"This is directed to my daughter Helen. It's the very same man, and in it he calls her his pansy, and says he dreams of her."

"Why, he seems to love the whole family," remarked the Captain.

"That's just it. I'm a widow with two daughters, and he was courting us all at once and engaged to three of us at the same time. Oh, what wretches there are in this world!"

"Yes, indeed. It is lucky you found him out."

"Yes, it is. If I hadn't he might have married the whole caboodle of us. If Lucretia hadn't opened one one of my letters, and if I hadn't searched the girls' pockets while they were asleep, we'd have thought him an innocent lamb."

"And do you want him arrested?"

"No, I guess not, but I want this matter to go into the papers as a warning to other women. Just think of his setting up with me Sunday night, Lucretia on Wednesday, and Helen on Friday night, and calling each one of us his climbing rose! Oh, sir, the women ought to know what a deceiving animal man is!"

"Yes, he's pretty tough."

"It has learned me a lesson," she said as she was ready to go. "The next man that comes sparking around my house has got to come right out and say which he's after. If it's the girls I won't say nothing, and if it's me it won't do 'em a bit of good to slam things around and twit me of burying two husbands!"

A Female Crusoe.

If De Foe had only known of a female Crusoe living on an ocean island, he might, perhaps, have wrought out a story superior of his Robinson Crusoe. Alexander Selkirk's brief life on Juan Fernandez was trivial, either in the hardships endured or the difficulties conquered, compared with that of a native woman on an island opposite Southern California.

Eighteen years after a company landed on the island. They found traces of life, and after long search discovered the woman, and took her with them. The poor mother never found her babe, but had managed to live in comparative comfort, though very lonely. After her long life chiefly in the open air, she could not bear the confinement of a house, and soon sickened and died.

A Nice Place to Live In.

The entomologist might make himself happy in Morocco, if his enthusiasm rose superior to the weakness of the flesh, though it must be confessed that the locusts would be a scourge to the farming interest. Some Italian travelers, happening to have no taste in that way, suffered and complained bitterly. Exhausted as they were with heat and hard riding, the anxiously expected noonday siesta too often became a form. Harldy had they stretched themselves upon the ground, when they were assaulted, tormented, stung on every side, as if they had chosen a bed of nettles; caterpillars, spiders, monstrous ants, hornets and grasshoppers, big, impudent and determined, swarmed about them. Close by was a monstrous spider's web, spread over some bushes like a sheet hung out to dry. In other places they had warnings of the evils to come, in the ominous buzzing from the long grass. The ants were moving in long black lines, beetles were in bunches, and grasshoppers were as thick as flies. It was impossible to secure the tents from the intrusion of monstrous spiders and lizards, and of centipedes half a foot long, while the ordinary domestic bug abounded, and was extraordinary voracious. Snakes and scorpions were so common everywhere that it seemed a marvel no one of the party was bitten by them. As for the locusts, with their innumerable hordes, the account of their periodical visitations is appalling. One of the attendants described them with animated eloquence, and what we gather in confirmation from their authorities, it would be difficult for even an Oriental to exaggerate their horrors. "A black cloud! You can hear the noise from afar off. They have their Sultan, the Sultan Jeraad, who guides them. They cross roads and fields, houses, *duars*, and woods. The cloud grows and grows, and comes and comes, and eats and eats, passes rivers, passes walls, passes fields; destroys grass, flowers, leaves, fruit, grain, bark of trees, and goes and goes."

The Locomotive Engineer.

The London *Telegraph* in a recent editorial pays a splendid and deserved tribute to the men who hold the lives of hundreds in their hands—the locomotive engineers. It says: Most passengers are as ignorant, happily of the pitfall under their feet as one of the intricate processes of digestion of the anatomy of the human frame. They take their journeys as they take their food, trusting blindly that somehow or other it will be all right, and that the narrow corners will be shaved, and it seldom occurs to them to express their thankfulness for the manly devotion which contributes to their safety. While faith is the guiding rule of the traveler, duty is the absorbing principle of the railway servant. But does it never occur to the wakeful traveler as the lamps flash past him, as the train rushes over the bridges and through a network of signals as the tunnel seems a duller roar and the lighted station a suppressed scream, when the pulse of the motion never stops and the impetus at times becomes almost terrible, what a sense of gratitude there ought to be toward those lonely men who, faithful to the end, turn this point and that, shift the lamps, keep watch and ward, and clear the way for the swift express? Those who have trusted themselves to this splendid power are utterly powerless. Their lives are in the hands of the men who drive the train, and of the signal men who watch. Yet there is no sleep in the signal-box or at the tunnel mouth; there is no conversation, no distraction, nothing but a dull monotony of duty. A score of things may have happened; the staff may be short-handed, some one is unexpectedly on the sick list, some good natured fellow may have done double duty out of pure comradeship; but this makes no difference in the safety of the line. There need be no cause for fear when such men know their duty and do it."

Persons and Events.

Mr. B. P. Shillaber, "Mrs. Partington," is just recovering from a long illness.

It is rumored in Washington that Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, contemplates resigning his position.

Miss Converse, a Norwich, Conn., lady, writes the widely copied astronomical articles in the Providence *Journal*.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Chicago is an enthusiastic "bicyclist," and rides into the city from his home in the suburbs every day.

While it is tolerably certain that the peach crop will be a failure, an abundant supply of other varieties of fruit is promised.

Professor William Thompson, who has been connected with the Hartford Theological Seminary for forty-eight years, has resigned.

Canadian militiamen are said to be entertaining favorably a proposition that they will be represented at the Yorktown centennial celebration next fall.

Senator Edmunds has left Washington for his home in Vermont, intending to remain there, it is said, until the opening of the winter session of Congress.

Liberty will not descend to a people; a people must raise themselves to liberty. It is a blessing to be earned before it can be enjoyed.—*Tilton.*

"A Buggy Story" is the title of an article in the Wilmington *Every Evening*. It must be the story where the beds are kept.

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

The *Physician and Patient* approves of bicycling, as less wearisome than walking, less violent than horseback riding, more varied than either, and with all the good qualities of both.

—It is well known to the world that the United States is more liberal to its soldiers than any other country on the face of the globe. Every soldier who served ninety days or more in the Union Army during the Rebellion, and who has an honorable discharge, is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the homestead laws. For particulars address Gilmore & Co., Washington, D. C. 20-3t

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The "Blarney stone" is a stone in the castle at Blarney, Ireland, which is said to confer on the persons kissing it the peculiar property of saying anything, by way of coaxing, compliment or praise, most agreeable to the hearer.

—Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives, should use Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores. 20-2t

---

The Yonker *Statesman* says a man has but to visit Niagara, form the acquaintance of one of its numerous hackmen, and he will leave with the impression that its system of drainage is most thorough.

—Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 20-2t

---

Remarks by a Texas maiden to her perfidious lover: "I ain't got no brother, and dad's too old to fight; but, if you will just take one of these here pistols and step off a few paces, I'll jine in the duet, and misses won't count."

—Headache, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, and Constipation cured at once by Dr. Mettaur's Headach and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. 20 2t

---

Chicago is going to make compulsory the use of smoke-consuming apparatus on all locomotives, steamboats and factories. If Chicago will extend this wise provision to cover the men who smoke five cent cigars Chicago will earn the world's gratitude.

—Gilmore & Co., 629 F Street, Washington, D. C., request every Soldier or Sailor who served in the Union Army during the late war, to send his name and post office address on a postal card. Write plainly name, post office, county and State. In return you will receive a copy of a new paper, *America*, containing valuable information. 20 3t

---

Smithers believes in unlucky numbers. For instance, he says, it's unlucky to have thirteen persons at the table when there is only dinner enough for ten.

—Have you seen the new style Wooden Curb for Chain Pumps? and by the way are you aware that the chain pumps are being daily substituted for the other pumps in use. Wilson, McFarlane & Co. are making a specialty of these pumps. If you want pure, cold water don't fail to get a Chain Pump.

A Cleveland man sold a finger to a surgeon, to be transferred to a wealthy patient's incomplete hand. The price was one hundred dollars. Half was paid down on amputation, and the other half has become the subject of a lawsuit. The former owner of the finger demands its return in default of payment, and the question arises whether a judge can order it cut off the hand of the present owner.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms of moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "Dr Swayne's All-Healing Ointment" is a pleasant sure cure. Also the Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three cent postage stamp. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists. 12-7-1y

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—I. Guggenheimer & Co. have the sole agency and exclusive sale of our justly celebrated men's and boys' Rochester clothing.

12 1f SCHWARZ BROS. & CO.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have *Edinburgh Review* for April from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., N. Y. The article on "The Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle" well repays perusal. In his early days Carlyle was closely connected with this Review; and this notice of the "Reminiscences" is written in a kindly but discriminating spirit. Of the other articles we note "The Song of Roland," which gives a history of a famous poem, now translated into English for the first time, with quotations and a brief analysis of the story. There is a very interesting paper, "Darwin on the Movements of Plants," containing description of the method of observation, and some of the results obtained, which go to favor the theory of an analogy between the power of movement in plants and the motor power of animals. "River Floods" gives statistics of damage done by floods in England. The subject is of painful interest here; and the suggestions for their prevention or mitigation may be profitable in the West.

Other articles are "The Pellagra in Italy," a singular malady which afflicts the population of certain provinces of Italy; "Schliemann's Ilios," which closely scrutinizes that discoverer's Homeric theories; and "Egypt Bound and Unbound," which reviews the main facts which led to the establishment of the prevailing system of government, and also gives a long account of the financial history of Egypt.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.' 41 Barclay St., N. Y., have just issued their reprint of *Blackwood's Magazine* for April. Like all the preceding numbers of the present year, it is full of good reading. "The Private Secretary' is continued. "Shadwell's Life of Lord Clyde" briefly sketches the career of that gallant soldier.

"Vallombrosa" is an interesting account of the former and present condition of the famed monastery. "Old Scottish Society" gives a lively description of town and country life in Scotland seventy-five or a hundred years ago.

"Greece and her Claims" discusses the present situation in the East. There is an amusing article entitled "Freaks of the Telegraph," enumerating many provoking blunders caused by carelessness either in writing or transmission, which, however laughable to read, must have been truly annoying to the recipients. They remind us of the printer who, in an article describing the great lubricating properties of the oil derived from a certain species of whale, and closing the list with saying, that "sailors use it for oiling their bones," converted it into "*tailors* use it to oil their *bones*."

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British, Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Monthly Statements.

Persons who place no faith in the assertions of certain old philosophers—whose names, by the way, we have forgotten—that the month in which a child is born has much to do with forming its character, disposition, etc., are invited to peruse the following illustrations, which show that the old philosophers aforesaid were eminently correct:

The male child born in January becomes a robust man, remarkable for his hale appearance and heavy avoirdupois. Hon. Alexander A. Stephens was born in January.

The woman born in February is of a retiring disposition, very domestic, and extremely effeminate. Dr. Mary Walker was born in February.

The man born in March is free of guile, as brave as a lion, and not ambitious for political preference. Samual J. Tilden was born in March.

April's child shall succeed in all his undertakings, and faithfully perform all his promises. Keely, the moter man, was born in April.

The child born in May, will court the muses and become famous in the world of letters. The Sweet Singer of Michigan was born in May.

The man born in June will be an Appollo of manly beauty, and make no enemies. Gen. B. F. Buttler was born in June.

The man born in July is of a very peaceful, non-conbatant nature, and mild and winning in his utterances. Senator Mahone was born in July.

August's child is not aspiring; is statesman-like in all his actions, and loves party above self. Boss Tammany Kelly was born in August.

The man born in September is full of patriotism and a warm love of his country and its constitution. Jefferson Davis was born in September.

The child of October is neither envious, malignant nor imperious; but is of very forgiving and forgetful nature. Senator Conkling was born in October.

The person born in November is an object of commiseration and charity and will be unable to keep the wolf from the door. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was born in November.

December's child will cultivate the arts of peace and entertain a firm hatred of traveling. "There's no place like home" is a motto he will strictly adhere to. General U. S. Grant was born in December.

Love that Glorifies the Humblest Man.

There is nothing in the world so sad as human nature, and the tears come into my eyes now as I think of the pitiful story Tom told me as he smoked his after-supper pipe last night. The other day just before I came home, Tom had occasion to go over the lake. On his way back, and when the train stopped at the bay, he noticed a man getting into the car in front of him with a little baby lying in his arms. The baby seemed young, and the man hushed it in his arms with a gentle, rocking motion, bending over now and then to kiss the little white face. After the train got under way the conductor came to Tom and said: "Come with me; I want to show you the saddest, strangest sight you ever saw in your life," and he led the way into the next car. "Do you see that man over there?" said he, and there sat the man whom Tom had noticed with the babe. His precious little bundle lay quiet on the seat in front of him, and, as these other two watched, he leaned over, looked long and earnestly in the little flower face, and then kissed the frail finger-tips he held so gently in his hand. "That baby's dead," said the conductor. "It died this morning at the Bay. He couldn't bear to put it in a coffin, because then it would have to go without him in the baggage-car, and so he is just carrying it home to New Orleans in his arms." And the car rattled on; the boy called the stale slices of sponge-cake and his cigars through the train; the passengers laughed, and smoked, and fought the mosquitoes; and he stricken to the heart's core, sat there quiet and unheeding, watching over his dead child, kissing the fingers that would never again softly clasp his, looking down upon the white lids that had closed over the bright eyes as the petals of a sensitive flower close at night-time over its delicate heart—and the world was nothing to him.—*Catherine Cole in New Orleans Times*

Miscellaneous.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice to his former patrons and friends that he has accepted an appointment in the Pension Office, and he has transferred all his business and papers to Wilbur F. Reeder, who will hereafter give the same his attention.

20-2t R. C. CHEESMAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Hulda Wilson, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

W. T. WILSON, Administrator.

16 6t Loveville, April 16, 1881.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of William Whippo, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN WILSON, Administrator.

16-6t Loveville, April 16, 1881.

A THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR

Young Ladies!

Hollidaysburg Seminary,

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A very healthful location; beautiful surroundings. Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a Christian home, with thorough course of instructions in the higher branches of education.

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Baugh's Twenty-Five Dollar Phosphates,

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Containing 4 to 5 per cent. of Sulphate of Potash.

Price $30.00 per Ton of 2,000 Ponnds.

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9-13] For sale by J. H. LONG, Flemington, Pa., Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

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Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York where he has purchased a stock of

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For the Spring Trade, the selection of which in price, quality and style will surprise everybody. They have from sixty to seventy-five pieces of all kinds, consisting of

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Tapestry and
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A selection such as has never been seen before in this town. They have also a full line

CRETONS and LACE CURTAINS:

A FULL LINE OF RUGS, MATS, ETC

in fact everything that is required to furnish a residence.

Their stock of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, TRUNKS, Etc., Is unusually full and complete.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

11 3m

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 7, 1880:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m	
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m	
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m	
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09 a m	
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m	
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m	
"	arr at Erie	7 45 p m	
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p m	
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p m	
"	" Lock Haven.	4 26 p m	
"	" Renovo	5 40 p m	
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 35 p m	
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 20 a m	
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p m	
"	" Williamsport	7 55 p m	
"	arr at Lock Haven	9 10 p m	

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 05 a m	
"	" Jersey Shore	7 37 a m	
"	" Williamsport	8 20 a m	
	arr at Harrisburg	12 05 p m	
	" Philadelphia	3 45 p m	
DAY EXP.	leaves Renovo	10 05 a m	
"	" Lock Haven	11 25 a m	
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m	
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p m	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	9 00 p m	
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m	
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 00 a m	
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a m	
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m	
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m	
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a m	

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains. Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table Nov. 8, 1880.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A.M.	Mail P.M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	4 25
Flemington	5 29	4 30
Mill Hall	5 34	4 33
Beech Creek	5 50	4 45
Eagleville	5 55	4 50
Howard	6 09	5 01
Mount Eagle	6 18	5 10
Curtin	6 25	5 15
Milesburg	6 36	5 25
Bellefonte	6 45	5 35
Milesburg	6 56	5 45
Snow Shoe Int.	7 00	5 48
Unionville	7 09	5 57
Julian	7 18	6 08
Martha	7 27	6 17
Port Matilda	7 35	6 25
Hannah	7 42	6 33
Fowler	7 48	6 36
Bald Eagle	7 55	6 47
Vail	7 59	6 51
Arrive at Tyrone	8 10	7 02

EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 32	8 48
East Tyrone	7 39	8 55
Vail	7 42	8 58
Bald Eagle	7 47	9 02
Hannah	7 55	9 13
Port Matilda	8 00	9 19
Martha	8 07	9 25
Julian	8 15	9 32
Unionville	8 23	9 39
Snow Shoe Int.	8 32	9 45
Milesburg	8 34	9 48
Bellefonte	10 05	8 47
Milesburg	8 54	10 08
Curtin	9 06	10 19
Mount Eagle	9 12	10 25
Howard	9 20	10 37
Eagleville	9 38	10 49
Beech Creek	9 40	10 54
Mill Hall	9 54	11 16
Flemington	9 57	11 20
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 01	11 25

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after March 28, 1880.

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.30 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.45 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.25 p. m.

S. S. BLAIR, *General Sup't.*

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Is the name of the popular Liniment that cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swollen or Stiffened Joints, Frost Bites, Pain in the Face, Head or Spine, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Mosquito Bites, Sting or Bite of an insect, Poison from common Poison Vines, etc., for man or beast. Always reliable and almost instantaneous in its relief. Having an agreeable odor, it is pleasant to apply. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

N. B.—This Liniment received a Prize Med at the State Fair, 1879. 12-20-1y

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Ever offered to farmers in this community. They are good to stimulate the growth of Corn, Grass, Potatoes, Tobacco, Wheat, Vegetables, &c.

Prices low. Terms liberal. Fuller particulars will be cheerfully given to those who desire it at the

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Van Dyke's SULPHUR SOAP

Is superior to all other soaps. It is combined with Sulphur in its pure, unadulterated state, which enters the pores of the skin, being absorbed into the blood through the minute capillaries, and thus acts upon the skin, whether it is healthy or in a diseased condition, both locally and constitutionally, thereby eliminating all impurities from the blood, and exciting the skin to healthy action. It produces a fineness, purity, and freshness of the complexion which is unequalled, and can be produced by no other means. No toilet, nursery or bath room is complete without it. It makes the skin pure, clear, white and healthy; is cleansing, deodorizing, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve itching piles when nothing else will have any effect. Ask for VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP; insist upon it, and take no imitation. Sold by druggists. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, 301 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. 12-20-1y

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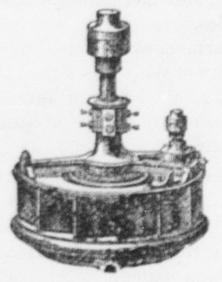

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—The short-berry straw-cake season draweth nigh.

—It is reported that work will begin at the car works this week in earnest.

—The President has appointed Miss Mary E. Brown to be postmistress at Moshannon.

—Picnic parties will soon make music in the groves 'round about here—chin music, of course.

—Be economical with your flowers, that no soldier's grave may go undecked on Memorial Day.

—Carpenters, gardeners and whitewash men seem to be managing the business boom in Bellefonte.

—The multitude of promenaders gave the streets an animated appearance on Saturday evening, as usual.

—The sides of the Snow Shoe mountains are brilliant with flowers, and visitors to that place return with huge bouquets.

—The roads leading into the country, in all directions, are reported to be in a terribly muddy condition, from the effects of the recent rains.

—The threatening weather of Saturday did not prevent many from coming to town to make their weekly purchases, and merchants did a rushing business.

—Farmers state that the long continued wet spell has forced the crops ahead at a wonderful rate. This is about the only thing that can be said in its favor.

—Read article on "County Ramblings." It will be found to contain much interesting information concerning the doings of citizens in the townships visited.

—The many friends of Miss Kate Curtin, the pleasant and accomplished daughter of the ex-Governor, will be pleased to learn of her return home after a long absence.

—The curb market on Saturday morning was "pretty considerable." Fifteen or twenty wagons were in, and the articles of produce offered were of a pretty fair quality.

—Some enterprising speculative insurance agent should take out a policy on the old Lamb street bridge. The structure is very aged, and its days are thought to be numbered.

—The *Democrat* states that Mr. John Uzzle, of Snow Shoe, while out fishing a few days since, discovered a pair of bear cubs, which he succeeded in capturing the next morning on returning to the spot. John always was a lucky mortal.

—Our genial friend, Mr. James Williams, has shaken the dust of Bellefonte from his feet and located in Philipsburg, where he has secured a position. Mr. Williams is a capable young man, and we hope he may meet with success in his new field.

—Commissioner Shaughensy informs us that the water pipes in the borough are now in first-rate condition—not a leak exists anywhere to his knowledge. This is a state of affairs much to be desired, and will be gratifying news to the tax-payers. May it continue so.

—Some one has figured out an increase of two hundred in the population of Bellefonte since January 1st. If this can be relied upon the population of the county has probably increased five hundred in the same length of time. This is getting along at a pretty good jog.

—A Harrisburg man advertises: "Hands wanted on boys' pants." We don't see of what use hands would be on a boy's pants, unless to aid him in snatching the up-raised slipper from the old lady's hand during whaling exercises. But perhaps we have misinterpreted the advertisement.

—The iron ore shipped from this point on Saturday filled nine cars, making something like forty car loads for the week. This indicates a remarkable briskness in ore operations in this vicinity, and we doubt if there is another town in the State of the same size shipping half that amount.

—Zion and Hublersburg, and other places in that section, were visited by a very heavy thunder storm on Saturday afternoon. A gentleman who drove to town in the evening states that the rain poured down in torrents for fifteen minutes without slacking up. Some crops were slightly injured.

—Philipsburg is meeting with good success in her efforts to establish water works in that place. At a meeting held in Potter Hall, recently, $25,000 were subscribed for the purpose of constructing water works for that enterprising borough. The agitating spirits in the movement are Messrs. J. N. Cassanova and E. H. Underhill.

COUNTY RAMBLINGS.

A Flying Visit to Houserville, Lemont, State College, Pennsylvania Furnace and Other Points.

Your correspondent left Bellefonte on the morning of May 9th for a brief trip through the south-western portion of the county to take a look at the condition of things in general in that locality. Reached the quiet town of Houserville about noontime, and consequently did not find many of her citizens stirring—they were, however, stirring victuals inside their residences. Called on Jacob Cronemiller a few moments, who occupies the important position of supervisor, and then journeyed on over the hill to the residence of John P. Hite, where myself and steed camped for the night. Mr. H. and his pleasant family know how to entertain, and no mistake. Next morning, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, I proceeded to Centre Furnace, where I met and had quite an enjoyable chat with that jolly individual, Mr. Moses Thompson. Besides being possessed of a genial disposition, Mr. T. is kind hearted and friendly towards all, and it isn't strange at all his farmers speak of him in the highest terms of commendation. From the Furnace I passed on to Lemont, dropping in to Thompson & Co.'s store, where I met our former townsman, Mr. Chas. Cook, who is always glad to meet an old acquaintance. He was busily engaged in waiting on the many customers that flock to this enterprising establishment. At the hotel I had the pleasure of meeting the new landlord, Mr. Evey, who cordially invited me in and took me on a tour of inspection through the building. He has a very comfortable office, and everything about the premises has a neat and tidy appearance. We wish the new proprietor good luck. I also spent a few moments in the office of Mr. J. I. Thompson, who takes a deep interest in chemical matters. Found him occupied in analyzing ores taken from the land in that vicinity. The operation was very interesting to me, and he took the time to explain the different processes it had to go through. I know all about it now, and am going to establish an office of my own. From Lemont I drove to State College, where I partook of the hospitality of Mr. George Hoffer, who, rumor says, would like to be Sheriff Spangler's successor. In the morning I stepped into the store of J. W. Stuart, who also officiates as postmaster at that place. Not finding the proprietor in went out side and there found him wrestling manfully with a carpet. He didn't appreciate the job, and had some thoughts of striking for a higher position. While at this place I availed myself of the opportunity of going through the college. With Prof. Jordan as an escort I paid a visit to the observatory and took a view of the surrounding country. It was a grand sight, I assure you; but I need not tell you that as you have taken in the spectacle yourself. The State College is a grand old structure, and is the pride of our county.

Upon descending from the "lookout" I tarried a few moments with Prof. C. A. Smith, who resides in a beautiful stone mansion east of the college, which, I think, was constructed with good taste, it having a front on all sides. Mr. Smith was his own architect. After spending a half hour or so in pleasant conversation I returned to the hotel and shortly afterwards departed for Pine Grove Mills, taking shelter at Livingstone's hotel. In a conversation on the temperance question I learned that Mr. Livingstone was refused a license at last term of court. He is a good citizen, and, I believe, is as able to conduct a licensed house as any landlord in the county. In my opinion, without license the landlord keeps the hotel; with license the hotel keeps the landlord. Mr. Joseph Ard, of this place, is putting a steam engine in his grist mill, which looks like prosperity and indicates that he intends pushing things. Our former townsman, Mr. Jno Todd, now of Lewistown, is doing the millwright work, and W. Bell, of Pleasant Gap, is superintending the masonry. Mr. J. D. Heberling has moved his cabinet shop to the corner opposite the hotel, a much more desirable location. J. G. Hess, the carriage maker, steps around briskly, and says he has plenty to do. It being so late when I had concluded my business I tied up here for the night, but hitched up the following morning bright and early (minus the bright) and drove to Rock Springs, putting up with Mr. Goss, the hotelist. While here I called upon J. C. Goheen, who presides over the store and post-office, and fills his double position well. Wm. McWilliams, the former postmaster, carries his arm in a sling. Upon inquiry as to what it meant I learned that he had met with a painful accident on the 5th inst., at Pennsylvania Furnace, where it is a part of his duty to keep the lamps in order there in use. While pouring gasoline into a lamp the gas ignited from a fire fifteen feet distant. The flames communicated with his clothing, and before he could extinguish them his hand and arm were severely burned. It was a particularly unfortunate occurrence for him, he having lost his other arm in a threshing machine when a boy.

The spring at this place, from which the town takes its name, rises at the rear of J. J. Goheen's residence. It is a fine body of water, and sends forth over two thousand gallons of water per minute, enough, could it be utilized, to supply a half-dozen towns like Rock Spring.

Baileyville was the next town visited. Here I ran across George Eaton, who formerly clerked for H. K. Hicks. George is now in the employ of James Sample, of Pine Grove, and doesn't look as though he had suffered muck from homesickness.

Pennsylvania Furnace, one of the liveliest spots in the country, was my next stopping place. The improvements taking place here, both at the furnace and mines, are on an extensive scale, and the cost is enormous. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the "Irishman" who has become notorious from the fact that he possesses sufficient strength to enable him to shovel a ton and a quarter of ore at one scoop, or two tons and a half per minute, one shovelful filling a car. He's a wonderful piece of furniture. I spent a few moments in the vicinity of "Tadpole" to observe the operations in railroad building. A road is being laid from the furnace to River Hill ore mines, a distance of 12 miles. Eighty negroes and Italians are engaged on the road, and another car load of the latter nationality are expected daily. Mr. M. Scanlan, the boss, says the road will be completed by August. Bridgens, of Lock Haven, is the contractor.

After satisfying myself that my presence was no longer needed at this place, I jumped into the conveyance and returned to Rock Spring, from which place, after a visit of a few days, I steered my four wheeled craft homeward. On my way I made a short stop at Erbtown, dining with Mr. D. S. Erb. His father, Jacob, he informed me, is one of the oldest inhabitants of the valley, being now in his eighth-sixth year, and yet the weight of these many years have not bowed his form nor enfeebled his mind. He is as sprightly as a man of fifty. Mr. Erb is engaged in making some improvements and alterations in his grist mill. After leaving Mr. Erb's I had not intended making another call, but in passing by Mr. David Shivery's pleasant place, in College township, the desire to halt became so strong with me that I found myself seated on his porch almost before I knew it. Mr. Shivery is building a fine brick residence on his farm, and when completed strangers in passing by will point to it with their canes and remark, "A retired farmer's mansion, probably." Mr. Shivery manufactures the brick from material on his own farm. He says there are millions of 'em there—all that is necessary is to press them into shape.

Well, as your correspondent is becoming somewhat fatigued, and as I imagine your readers do not care about continuing this ramble into a voyage around the world, I'll shut off the supply of gas and prepare to grease up the axles of my chariot for another tour. TRAVELER.

—One William Coles, who is described as a neat, gentlemanly-looking fellow of about thirty years, was arrested in Altoona last week on a charge of defrauding the government. It appears that Coles has been traveling about for some time carrying on this nefarious business, the *modus operandi* of which is as follows: Arriving in a town he would make for the best hotel in the place, and shortly after call at the post-office and request the postmaster to cash a money order purported to be signed by the postmaster at New Liverpool, Ohio. Being a modest looking fellow, postmasters generally never doubted its genuineness, and it is said the order itself was a perfect imitation of the money order used by the government. His orders all called for $300, and it is said his spurious orders foot up the sum of $10,000. While in Mayor Howard's office he made a desperate effort to escape, jumping from a second-story window into an alley way below, when he made good use of his legs. For a time the officers lost all track of him, and it looked very much for a time as though he would succeed in eluding them. But he was finally captured in an adjoining house, after which he was more closely guarded until the arrival of Post-office Inspector Tidball, when he was taken to Pittsburgh for trial before the United States court.

—Since the court licensed a restaurant and two hotels in Snow Shoe, beer has become an important item of freight between that point and Bellefonte.

A Sermon to Gregg Post.

Rev. John Hewitt will preach to the members of Gregg Post, G. A. R., on next Sunday morning at the Episcopal church, in response to an invitation tendered by the committee appointed by the Post. Below is the letter of invitation and Mr. Hewitt's courteous reply:

BELLEFONTE, Pa., May 7, '81.

REV. JOHN HEWITT, Rector St. John's P. E. church, Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir:—We, a committee appointed by Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., to select a minister of the Gospel in Bellefonte to preach a sermon to the Post on Sunday morning, May 29, 1881, have unanimously selected you, and respectfully ask you to preach to us on that day.

If you accept, and seats can be provided for the Post in your church, at the regular morning service, we will march there in a body.

Respectfully yours,
AUSTIN CURTIN,
WILLIAM JONES,
D. M. GLENN, } Com.

BELLEFONTE, May 7, 1881.

To MESSRS. AUSTIN CURTIN, WM. JONES and D. M. GLENN, Committee, &c.

Gentlemen:—I have just received your communication requesting me to preach before Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., on Sunday, May 29th, and to make provision for them in my church at the regular morning service on that day.

I cheerfully comply with your request, will gladly welcome the Post to my church at the time named, and will do all I can to make the occasion one of religious comfort and edification.

Yours most truly,
JOHN HEWITT,
Rector St. John's P. E. church.

Painful Accident at Philipsburg.

Daniel Shontz, of Philipsburg, met with a serious accident on Tuesday of last week, resulting in the breaking of his right leg. The *Journal* says:

"For several months past Mr. Shontz has been working at Hoover, Hughes & Co.'s saw mills near Wallaceton, and having completed his contract with this firm, made arrangements to assist in building some trestle work, schutes, etc., at the Empire coal mines, a new operation just opening several miles north of Philipsburg. With this purpose in view, he left here on the Tuesday morning train for Wallaceton, intending to bring back his tool chest, which had been left at the No. 4 mill. The mill being some little distance from Wallaceton, a tram way connects it with the railroad, and as several men were returning to the mill with an empty truck, Mr. Shontz, thinking there would be no danger, accepted an invitation to ride down to the mill. The truck jumped the track, however, throwing all the occupants to the ground, with very little injury to any except Mr. Shontz, who was precipitated between the ties in such a position and with such force as to break his right leg completely off near the thigh, and injuring him in other parts of the body."

—A large party of young folks, with a sprinkling of married people, assembled at Fort Spangler on Friday night last to spend an evening in social enjoyment, and from all accounts none who were present failed to realize their expectations. The gathering was one of the most successful and pleasant of the season. So far as heard from none of the girls were obliged to go home alone, which is an important bit of intelligence.

—Our attention was called on Saturday to an enormous broad-brim hat, about the size of a mill stone, floating up High street. There appeared to be something alive under it, but from the immensity of the covering just what it was could not be ascertained at a glance. An investigation was entered into, however, which resulted in unearthing the portly figure of funny John Musser. Evidently John is afraid of sunstroke.

—Mr. George Musser, of Lemont, one of the county's representative and enterprising farmers, sent us a sample of wool Thursday clipped from one of his blooded stock. The sample measured twelve inches in length, and is as soft and fleecy as silk. Mr. Musser did not inform us of the name of the breed from which the wool was taken.

—The last of the new machinery ordered for the car works arrived Monday. The first car manufactured at the works was finished last week, and is now awaiting inspection by an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who is expected here today to perform that duty, after which car building at the works will begin on a large scale.

—Prof. W. H. Jordan, professor of agriculture at the State College, is announced to deliver an essay on "The Economical Use of Stock Food" before the State Board of Agriculture at its summer meeting to be held in Williamsport, commencing June 7th. Some further particulars in regard to the meeting will be found in another column.

—The pupils at the public school are preparing for examination. The schools will close next week for the summer vacation.

Exercises of Decoration Day.

HEADQUARTERS GREGG POST, No. 95, G. A. R., *Bellefonte, May 23, 1881.*

General Order No. 1.

The following programme of exercises for the proper observance of Memorial Day, May 30, is hereby announced:

I. The Post will assemble in the G A. R. Hall at 10 a. m. Sunday, May 29, in full uniform, with white gloves, and will proceed in regular order to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, to attend the regular morning service at 10 30. a. m., sermon by the Rector, Rev. John Hewitt.

II. On Monday, May 30, at 10. a. m. the officers of the post with a committee of comrades will proceed to the several Cemeteries and mark each soldier's grave with the appropriate flag, and will at the same time decorate with flowers all graves except those in the Union Cemetery.

III. The G. A. R. Memorial Day services will take place in the Union Cemetery at 4.30. p. m.

IV. The organizations participating in the parade will be formed in line by the Adjutant in the Court House square at 4. p. m. precisely in the following order: The Mountain City Band, Comp. B, 5 Regt. N. G. P., Gregg Post No. 95 G. A. R., Logan Hose Co. No. 1. Undine Fire Comp. No. 2.

V. The line of parade will be down Allegheny to Howard, to Spring, to Bishop, to Allegheny, to Howard, to Union Cemetery.

VI. After the decoration ceremonies an address will be delivered by Hon. I. Merrill Linn of Lewisburg.

VII. At 7 p. m. the post will meet at the Hall to proceed to the Court House at 7.30 p. m. where the G. A. R. memorial service for deceased comrades of the post will be held, to which the public are cordially invited. An address will be delivered by Comrade Jno. G. Love of Gregg post No. 95.

By order of
GEO. F. HARRIS,
Post Commander.
H. H. BENNER, Adjutant.

Torn to Pieces.

William J. Steese, superintendent of the Harrisburg Car Company's saw mill, met a horrible death in that city on Friday afternoon of last week, by being run over on the Pennsylvania railroad. The *Telegraph* gives the following particulars: He approached the track in a carriage, and was going at such a rapid pace that he was unable to stop in season to prevent the accident. He did the best thing under the circumstances and quickly turned the horse's head down the track, expecting the train would pass him without striking. Unfortunately, as the horse turned the buggy was whirled around upon the track and the engine tank struck it, knocking off a wheel. The buggy fell directly in front of the tank, Mr. Steese being thrown under the wheels.

In this position he was dragged over a hundred yards under the engine, the train stopping at the switch below Second street where the body was taken out. Mr. Steese was literally cut to pieces. His head and face were terribly gashed, and his body and legs crushed in a horrible manner.

Deceased was a prominent and much respected citizen of Harrisburg, and during the past fifteen years had filled several positions of trust. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of public grounds by Gov. Curtin, serving three years.

State Board of Agriculture.

The summer meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be held at Williamsport. The following are the essays and subjects for discussion:

The Laws and Customs of Public Highways, George W. Hood, Indiana.

Manual Labor and how it may be Encouraged, C. C. Musselman, Somerset.

The Preparation of Ground for Wheat, J. D. Lytle, Butler.

Road and Road Making, W. G. Moore, Berks.

Economical Use of Stock Foods, Prof. W. H. Jordan, Pennsylvania State College.

The Rights and Duties of Adjacent Land Owners with regard to Division Fences, Hon. A. N. Perrin, member at large.

The Apiary, its care and profit, M. W. Oliver, Crawford.

Creameries, their Benefits and Disadvantages, E. Reeder, Bucks.

Is the Importation of Foreign Live Stock a benefit to the Pennsylvania Farmer, A. D. Shimer, Northampton.

Preliminary reports are expected from standing committees on Discrimination in Railway Freights on Agricultural Products; Silk Culture, Sugar Beets—Beet and Sorghum Sugar; Forest and Forestry; Legislation; Cleared Timber Lands of the State, and their adoption to agricultural purposes; Industrial Museum; Grass and Grasses of Pennsylvania, and Fruits and Fruit Culture.

—The Decoration Committee of Gregg Post respectfully request all persons contributing flowers to have them sent to the Post room in Humes' block as early as possible on Monday, 30th inst. The Post room will be open at 8 A. M., and the Committee will be in attendance, where they will be pleased to see as many of their lady friends as can make it convenient to meet for the purpose of preparing the flowers and decorations.

—It's rather dangerous to enter the forests this month. Buds are bursting, flowers are shooting, and bugs are on the warpath.

It is Said That—

The peach crop will be good—for a few crates, anyhow.

A Milesburg girl has received four offers of marriage this month, but said "No" all around, because, forsooth, her would-be protectors are all common laborers. She's set her net for a prince, but those who know her say she is just as likely to scoop in a soap peddler as the other fellow.

A trio of tramps camped on the roof of the wigwam last night. We hardly believe it, though, as to climb onto the roof would necessitate some work, which is against the principles of the average tramp.

Snapper soup is the popular dish now, to be eaten before shaken.

A number of citizens are in favor of erecting a drinking fountain in the Diamond for the use of the public at large. It would be both useful and ornamental.

The Mountain City band, limited, makes scrumptious music. Their serenading tour on Saturday night was heartily appreciated by the citizens.

Above Harrisburg the ague is called the "Juniata jigs," at Harrisburg the "Susquehanna shakes," and down at Lock Haven the "West Branch twitches."

The Opera House is not in any immediate danger of being remodeled or repaired. Probably not. Carpenters are scarce; and, then, besides, it might cost something.

A quartette of boys spent Sunday in playing cards on Halfmoon hill. Such desecration leads to worse evils, boys. If the Sunday-school has no charms for you take some good, healthy literature, "Social Evils," for instance, with you to the fields, but leave the cards at home.

George Whippo is bouncing about like a railroad contractor, and salting down the ducats at a lively rate. Nobody will regret this.

Fatal Accident on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

A disastrous accident occurred on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night last, a report of which reached this place early yesterday morning. The accident occurred at the Summit, and was caused by a freight train running into a number of cars standing on a siding, so close to the main track that the train was unable to pass without coming in collision. Several cars were thrown from the track and demolished, and the broken timbers and trucks piled up in confusion on both sides.

William Engle, a brakeman, was killed almost instantly, and William Gates, another trainman, so badly injured that he is not expected to live. Who is held responsible for the catastrophe is not made known.

A Pair of 'Em.

The business boom in Bellefonte is not alone confined to carpenters and store keepers. Mrs. Adam Waite, who, with her better half are in the service of the Messrs. Valentines, presented her expectant husband, on Wednesday, with a very substantial "donation" in the shape of a bouncing pair of twins—a boy and girl. The mother and children are doing well, and the husband—well, he's in a particularly healthy state of mind in consequence of the event, and as proud as a peacock. The advent of this couple makes exactly one dozen arrivals in this family, and it's no wonder their "pap" feels important over it. Dick Harris takes a big interest in the matter, and nominates the little strangers Paul and Paulina. Dick has good taste, and no doubt the parents will ponder over his suggestion.

—Mr. E. B. Kunes, of Blanchard, has gone to White Sulphur Springs to survey a tract of land for Shoop, Clark & Co., of Lock Haven.

MARRIED.

McGINLEY—DYKE—At Milesburg, April 23, 1881, by Rev. M. L. Jackson, Mr. Edward C. McGinley and Miss Elizabeth J. Dyke, youngest daughter of Henry Dyke.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 24, 1881.

Wheat, No. 1	$1 00
" " 2	90
" " 3	80
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled, old	45
Oats new	35
Cloverseed	4 50@5 25
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 60
Flour, wholesale	5 00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$18 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	16 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	$7 10
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	9 00

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	4
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	
Hams, sugar cured	16
Bacon	12
Lard per pound	18
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	35

Bellefonte Republican.

Our Supplement.

We furnish our readers this week six columns of miscellaneous reading extra, say nothing of the live advertisement contained in the supplement, which is well worth the perusal of any of our patrons.

Hoping each and every one of our subscribers will appreciate our effort to make this the live paper of the county, we will continue to exert every energy toward making it the medium of advertising, as well as the paper to be desired for general information throughout the county.

INNUMERABLE remedies have been suggested for the relief and cure of Rheumatism. Physicians, in their zeal to relieve the people, have untiringly sought a specific for it, and the people, in their anxiety to escape its tortures, have submitted to every conceivable system of treatment, whilst many of the ablest in the medical profession have frankly expressed it as their profound conviction that cases are often met with which are incurable, and others, by variety of treatment, have met with only the usual average of success. Nearly all are united in the approval of rubbing the flesh, as a means greatly conducive to a removal of the excruciating pain attending the disease.

The safest and most reliable external application in the world is Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure, and, unless there be serious complications with established organic diseases, nothing else is necessary in connection with the ointment to effect a complete and permanent cure. But should the disease be chronic and complicated, have caused you suffering for years, there accompanies each bottle of the Cure a prescription for Blood Purifier prescribed and prepared for years by Dr. Bosanko in his eminently successful treatment of Chronic Rheumatism. This is a Blood Purifier, peculiarly adapted to the state of the system, thoroughly cleansing and preparing the patient for the ever-successful treatment of his External Remedy. The absolute cleanliness and rapidity of penetration and soothing effect of this ointment renders it susceptible of use as often as desired, without the annoyance of soiling either the flesh or the garment. Its peculiar adaptation to the disease, producing as it does a rapid beneficial effect, makes it a safe and reliable remedy in the hands of all. No miraculous agency is claimed for Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure, nor do its manufacturers promise you impossible things, but the best argument for its use is the voluntary testimony furnished throughout the United States by parties easily addressed, in person or by letter, who have experienced its good effects, thus publicly expressing their feelings as regards the intrinsic worth of Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins, and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, is a very common attendant.

Piles may continue for a long time without affecting the general health, or they may occasion many disagreeable symptoms, and, if not timely attended to, they may produce falling of the bowel, fistula in ano, etc., and instances are not wanting where persons have died from the excessive bleeding accompanying this disease.

This disease consists of an enlargement of the hemorrhodial veins which supply the lower bowel, and are situated in the mucous membrane inside and outside the sphincter ani muscle.

When the veins outside the sphincter are enlarged, they are called External Piles.

When those inside this muscle are enlarged and widened, they are called Internal Piles.

When in an effort to evacuate the bowels, one of these varicose or enlarged veins bursts, they are called Bleeding Piles, and when they do not bleed, they are called Blind Piles.

It is wonderful to know the amount of suffering that is patiently endured by those afflicted with this disease, who, through false modesty, never make complaint to those who could give them relief.

All are liable to be attacked, particularly those whose occupations are sedentary. Fully one-half of the people are, or have been, sufferers from Piles, many without knowing it.

The best known remedy for this disease is Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which has proven in every case wherever introduced, and never fails to do all that is recommended for it.

A New Departure in the Ink Trade.

HAFER'S CHEMICAL INK POWDER will make a half-pint of best black ink for ten cents; it flows freely, will not mould, is uninjured by freezing, and will not corrode pens. Agents wanted. Send 10 cts., to G.L. Hafer & Co., Troy, O., for package.

Consumption.

It is said that 50,000 people die annually in the United States alone from this disease. In some sections of the country one death in every three is from Consumption.

This can be, and should be avoided; our people are too careless about an ordinary cough or cold, and other symptoms of throat and lung affections that lead to this disease. You should arrest it while it is in the germ. Two or three doses of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup will relieve any ordinary cough or cold. It does not dry up a cough like many preparations on the market and leave the disease behind it, but acts directly on the throat and bronchial tubes, removing all the phlegm and morbid matter that accumulates in the throat and lungs. It allays all irritation, and renders the voice clear and distinct. You should never be without a bottle of this medicine, whether at home or traveling.

RHEUMATISM
ABSOLUTELY CURED
—BY THE USE OF—
DR. BOSANKO'S RHEUMATIC CURE
—THE GREAT—
ALKALINE REMEDY.

WHY you have Rheumatism! Because your system is charged with a poisonous URIC ACID.

YOU CAN BE CURED!

HOW? By neutralizing this acidity with Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure, a chemically prepared Alkaline, a Specific for Rheumatism and Lame Back. For these diseases it stands unequaled.

TRY IT AND BE CURED!

PRICE, 75 CENTS. Ask Your Druggist for It.

Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy
—WILL CURE—
INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, AND ITCHING PILES.

All kinds of Piles yield at once on the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense Itching and affecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Try it, take no other, and tell your neighbors of its merits.

DO NOT DELAY until the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but buy it, TRY IT, and be CURED!

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Ask your Druggist for these Remedies, and when you can not obtain them through him, we will send them, prepaid, on receipt of price. *Address,*

THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO., PIQUA, OHIO.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.

Suffered with Rheumatism since 1855. Permanently cured by the use of Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure. Voluntary statement of

CHARLES L. SMITH, 129 Clark St., Chicago.

It Cured Her When Other Medicines Had Failed.

PIQUA, O., April 30, 1879.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen—I wish to thank you for the great benefit my wife derived from your **Pile Remedy.** It cured her when other medicines had failed. I have no hesitancy in recommending this incomparable medicine to my friends. Most gratefully yours,

THOMAS W. DEWEESE.

FOWLERVILLE, MICH., Sept. 10, 1880.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gentlemen—Having been a great sufferer for many years with that distressing disease, Piles, and for the benefit of my friends who may be similarly afflicted, I would say, by the use of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy I was relieved after the first application of it, and I find it a sure cure. Proprietor of Spencer House.

W. H. SPENCER.

Z. Sofer, Clark's Mills, Wis., writes: I have suffered from Rheumatism in my right hip and leg for the last seven years. Most of the time very severely, and eight or ten months ago, the pain was intense. I made up my mind that I should be a cripple for life. Five or six weeks ago I bought at the city drug store, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure, and commenced using it. I have used about two-thirds of a bottle, and, much to my surprise, I am now a well man.

TROY, O., Dec. 30, 1879.

Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gentlemen—I was troubled with Rheumatism last spring in the acute form so badly that I was unable to use my hand. Through the recommendations of my friends I was induced to try your **Rheumatic Cure,** which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the pain, and in a short time I was relieved of this distressing disease. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable remedy to those similarly afflicted.

Yours, respectfully, JNO. L. MEREDITH.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME,
DAYTON, O., Sept. 11, 1879.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

The undersigned certify that after the use of two bottles of **Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure,** the pain and inflammation of the parts affected was removed, and that they were able to walk quite a distance. Having been deprived of the use of their limbs before using said medicine, they cheerfully recommend the **Dr. Bosanko Rheumatic Cure** as the best medicine in use for that terrible disease.

GEO. F. KUHLES, a rheumatic sufferer for 16 years.
JOS. SHULTZ, a rheumatic sufferer for 18 years.

Mary D. Groves, St. Paul, Minn., writes: I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism over a year; could not rest at night for pain, and have tried nearly all remedies recommended for rheumatism. Upon recommendation of my druggist, I got a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure, and upon two applications, was entirely relieved, and have not been troubled since.

Cured After the Use of a Single Bottle.

TROY, O., March 10, 1879.

The Doctor Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with rheumatism for more than four years. I have employed physicians, and used several kinds of patent medicines with no permanent relief. Finally I was induced to make a trial of your **Rheumatic Cure,** and I am happy to say that I can pronounce myself cured after using but one bottle. Relief experienced after the first two or three applications.

Yours truly,

ELLIOT MILLER, Bookseller and Stationer.

Hear what Ex-Mayor Garvey, an influential and prominent citizen of Piqua, says:

PIQUA, O., Dec. 29, 1879.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen—I feel under many obligations to you for the relief afforded me by the use of your invaluable medicine, **Dr. Bosanko's Rheumatic Cure.** I have been for years a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, suffering at times most excruciating pains, and depriving me of many nights' sleep. After consulting a number of physicians and obtaining no relief, I commenced using your **Rheumatic Cure;** and after using four bottles, and taking the **Blood Purifier** in connection with it, I am absolutely cured, free from any pain, able to attend to my business, and resting perfectly comfortable at night.

Respectfully yours, S. B. GARVEY.

WHAT THE DRUGGISTS SAY OF THESE REMEDIES.

OWOSSO, MICH., Sept. 20, 1879.

Dr. Bosanko:

Dear Sir—Please send us two dozen of your **Rheumatic Cure.** It is taking well here, and appears to be doing wonders. Send as soon as possible and oblige.

Respectfully yours. OSBORN BROS.

[By Telegraph.]

OWOSSO, MICH., Oct. 7, 1879.

Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Express us two dozen of your **Rheumatic Cure** on first train. OSBORN BROS.

COTTINGHAM & STERRETT, Druggists, Troy, O.:

They never fail in rendering entire satisfaction to all who have tried them.

C. T. ARMSTRONG, Druggist and Physician, Corunna, Michigan, says:

Your **Pile Remedy** has given first-class satisfaction.

SAYS IT IS THE BEST IN USE.

HOBART, MICH., Nov. 13, 1879.

Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gentlemen—Inclosed find check on Grand Rapids for $40.50, the amount of my bill. Send me two dozen of your **Rheumatic Cure.** It is the best in use.

Respectfully yours, W. H. CUSHING.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN, Druggist, Waterloo, Iowa, says that Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy is a little the best remedy for that disease he has ever sold.

WERNER BRO., Druggists, Painesville, O., claim that Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy has given their customers entire satisfaction throughout.

PAUL GRAFF, JUN., Druggist, Piqua, O., says:

I invariably recommend your medicines to my customers, for the reason that they perform all that is claimed for them.

TIPTON, IA., Aug. 10, 1880.

Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gents—Please ship me per Express 3 dozen Pile Remedy. It gives the best satisfaction. Please ship at once and oblige, Respectfully yours, A. M. KIRK.

CHARITON, IOWA, Dec. 6, 1880.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gentlemen—I want ½ gross of your Pile Remedy with advertising matter. It is taking well here. Send as soon as you can and oblige. Very respectfully yours,

D. Q. STORIE.

CULLON, ILL., Aug. 30, 1880.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Dear Sirs—Your Medicine is selling well here, and gives almost universal satisfaction. I can unhesitatingly recommend them to my customers.

Yours, truly, SAM L. KAY.

What a Prominent Druggist of St. Paul, Minn., Writes.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 12, 1880.

The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gentlemen—Please send me per Express four dozen **Rheumatic Cure.** Have sold the entire lot you sent me December 6th, and can furnish you testimonials from our most prominent and influential citizens if you desire them. Very respectfully yours, R. A. BECKER.

ALTON, ILL., Aug. 30, 1880.

Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O.:

Gents—Enclosed please find $10 to balance acct. Your medicines have proved as represented, and I hope you will let me have the control in this county. Your Rheumatic Cure acts splendidly. I have effected cures of two or three years' standing with three bottles. I need not push it any more, it pushes itself.

Yours, truly. FRANCIS H. ULLRICH.

Manufactured by the DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO., Piqua, Ohio, U. S. A.

These Remedies are For Sale by

Green's Drug Store, Bush House Bl'k near Depot Bellefonte, Pa.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

TO HARDEN THE SKIN.—Make a strong infusion by steeping oak bark in water. To each quart of the infusion mix four drachms of powdered alum. Apply the infusion to the back with a sponge before saddling and after the saddle is removed daily.—*N. Y. World.*

THE best way to prepare a new iron kettle for use is to fill it with clean potato parings; boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with hot water, wipe it dry, and rub it with a little lard, repeat the rubbing for half a dozen times after using. In this way you will prevent rust, and all the annoyances liable to occur in the use of a new kettle.

THE *Live Stock Journal* says: A moderate quantity of cayenne pepper, mustard or ginger can, with great benefit, be added to the food of fowls to increase their vigor and to stimulate egg production. This diet, although apparently artificial, is really natural; for wild birds of the gallinacean family have access to very many highly-spiced berries and buds—articles that give the "game flavor" to their flesh.

SNOWBALL PUDDING.—Boil one quart of rich milk and then thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour or arrowroot; beat up the yelks of four eggs with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar, then pour the milk slowly into the eggs and sugar, stirring all the time. Pour this custard into a pudding dish and brown it slightly; beat up the whites to a stiff froth, adding four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flavoring with lemon; drop it on the custard (when browned) in the form of balls as large as an egg. Set it back in the stove to brown a little.

BOILING MILK.—The source of the scarlet-fever epidemic near London was traced by Dr. Stevenson, a medical officer of health, to the milk sent there from two farms in Oxfordshire. Scarlet fever had previously prevailed in Oxfordshire, and the milk sent out from there was found to contain the infectious germs. The doctor advises all who have the care of invalids or infants to boil their milk before using it. We are not in favor of sounding useless alarms, but in the case of infants or delicate persons we think it as well to boil the milk before giving it, especially when it may come from several cows.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ONE of the chief causes of failure in growing house-plants is the overheated rooms in which they are placed. We often see plants in broken pitchers and old fruit-cans, growing in some dirty window of a poor man's cottage, far more luxuriant and healthy than those in the heated houses of the rich, because during most of the winter, plants in their natural state make little if any growth, the most they need being protection from frost. The cool rooms of the poor, ill-ventilated though they may be, furnish more fresh air than can survive the furnace-heat and the unconsumed gases of a house "with all the modern improvements."

Beef Tea.

BEEF TEA may be considered the primary and most indispensable of those articles of diet prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease; therefore skill in its preparation should be the first knowledge sought by the aspirant to usefulness in a sick-room. Various valuable extracts of beef juice are well known to be attainable in the market, especially Valentine's and Liebig's, yet they are too expensive to be used freely by the majority of persons, and then are never so palatable, nor indeed so nutritious, as the fresh tea made from an animal just slaughtered. The juice from one pound of beef is as much as most patients consume in a day, but it is better to prepare two pounds, for it will easily keep two days if the weather is cool, or even in summer, if you are provided with ice and a refrigerator. Choose by preference the fleshy part of a full-grown animal; a piece of the rump is best. Cut the meat into small squares not more than an inch in diameter, and remove every particle of fat and gristle. Then wash in pure water, and put it into a wide-mouthed glass bottle, with a close-fitting cork stopper, or a small tin bucket tightly covered also. Add no water but what has adhered after the washing. Set the vessel in a pot of water (cold if you use glass; no matter, if tin). A weight will be needed to keep it steady. The water should come to within four inches of the top—no higher, because room must be left for it to boil. Let the water boil around it steadily for three hours. Remove the vessel from the fire, pour off the juice, and it can be set in a cool place, to be used hot or cold, as the taste or condition of the patient may indicate. A little salt is the only seasoning commonly used, but in cases where disgust has ensued upon the long-continued use of beef tea as a regimen, a pinch of ground celery seed has been known so to change the flavor of the soup as to enable the patient to take it with renewed relish.

Here is a second admirable recipe for beef tea, recommended by some of our best physicians, and one that we have used with approved success: To one pound of lean beef, cut into small dice, add one pound (one pint) of *cold* water. Let it stand so for three hours; then add to the beef one pound of merely warm water, after pouring off the cold water, which must be saved, set aside in a clean bowl. Let the beef soak three hours in this warm water; then pour over it one pound of *boiling* water, return the cold water set by to the vessel in which you have the beef, and let the whole boil together for three hours, when the liquid will be reduced fully half, and the tea found to be excellent.

The yield from both processes is about the same, although it would not seem so just to read the recipes, viz., very nearly a pint of tea.

It is the more desirable to know how to prepare beef tea nicely, as it is so much used now in all cases of mere exhaustion or over-fatigue, when substantial food cannot safely be partaken of. Lecturers and preachers who are feeble or overtaxed find that a small cup of beef tea will help and invigorate them more than anything else, taken just before beginning to speak. Its value to dyspeptics and convalescents generally is unspeakable, to say nothing of the part it universally takes in overcoming fever.—*Harper's Bazar.*

SUPPLEMENT.

The Terrible Year at Hand.

The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.
—*Mother Shipton's Prophecy.*

It would be difficult to describe all the sinister predictions that have, as by common consent, been concentrated upon the coming year. The soothsayers, diviners, oracle makers, astrologers and wizards seem to have combined to cast their spell upon it. Superstitious people of every sort, and some who are not willing to admit that they are superstitious, regard the year 1881 with more or less anxious expectation and dread. As the earth, on New Year's Day, swings out into another round about the sun, it will go to meet a host of evil omens. It will go cursed by theomancy and bibliomancy. Aeromancy and meteoromancy will glare at it from comets and shooting stars. Oneiromancy will intercept its path with visions of evil, and nomancy will shake the ominous, backward-reading numerals "1881" before it. It will be beset with scarecrow figures by arithmancy, and with menacing phrases by stichomancy. Yet there is no reason why persons of good digestion should not go to sleep on New Year's night confident that, after having encountered the average quantity of storm and sunshine, the one-horse ball that we call the world will bring them safe through the perils of its five-hundred-million-mile flight round to the starting point again.

Timid persons first began to look forward with some alarm to the year that is about to open, when, several years ago, the key to the so-called prophetic symbolism of the Great Pyramid of Egypt was made public, backed by the name and reputation of the British astronomer, Piazzi Smyth. Others, using Mr. Smyth's observations and measurements, have gone much further than he did in drawing startling inferences; but no one can read his book without perceiving how powerfully it must affect those who have the slightest leaning toward superstition or credulity. Besides, this record of explorations and experiences in the heart of Egypt's greatest marvel has all the charm and interest of Dr. Schliemann's descriptions of his discoveries in Homer's Troy. Such a book could not well be neglected by the world of readers; and by the nature of the human mind, many of its readers were sure to be imbued with its ominous dogmas. So the belief, or at least the suspicion, spread that the secret chambers of the Great Pyramid, under Divine guidance by the most mystical character in all history, Melchisedek, King of Salem, foretell, among other things, that the Christian era will end in 1881.

Mother Shipton's so-called prophecy fixes upon the same date for the end of the world. The ominous jingle of her rhymes has probably done at least as much to disturb the equanimity of credulous persons as the more elaborate vaticinations of the pyramid interpreters. Moreover, Mother Shipton is represented as foretelling that in the latter days England will "accept a Jew." As England has, with considerable emphasis and more than once, accepted the remarkable son of old Isaac Disraeli for her Prime Minister, this has been taken as a fulfilment of the prophecy. So Lord Beaconsfield's dramatic personality is made a principal figure in the murky cloud of evil prophecy that hangs over 1881.

As if the evil eye of Mother Shipton and the mystical menace of the Great Pyramid were not enough for one poor twelvemonth to bear, the "horrors of the perihelia" have been denounced upon the coming year. About two years ago certain pamphlets were circulated about the country, purporting to be written by men of science, and predicting that awful consequences to mankind would result from all the great planets reaching their perihelia, or nearest points to the sun, together. According to these prophets the sinister effects of the perihelia were to begin making their appearance this fall, when Jupiter passed his perihelion, and next year the scythe of death was to be put to the harvest in the far east, and to sweep westward with a swathe as broad as the continents, until it reached the Pacific Ocean. The narrow Atlantic was to be no more than a brooklet in the path of this terrible harvester. Plagues, famines, pestilences, fire, earthquakes, floods and tornadoes were to scourge the human race until only a few remained, like Noah and his family, to repeople the earth with a sturdier and more God-fearing race.

So much alarm was caused by this hocus-pocus of pretended science and prophecy, that some real men of science—Mr. Proctor among others—were at the pains to show that so far as these predictions professed to rest upon scientific facts they were baseless. The great planets will not all be in perihelion in 1881, and they will not all be in perihelion together at any time. It is true that several of the chief planets will reach their perihelia within a few years, and that it is rare for them to be grouped so close together as they will be at one time next year. It is also true that remarkable coincidences have been observed between the existence of great storms on the sun, that produce electrical disturbances and possibly meteorological changes upon the earth, and the presence of Jupiter near his perihelion. Astronomers have also suspected that the influence of some of the other great planets upon the earth can be perceived, but they have never discovered any reason to believe that the combined forces of all the planets could, under any circumstances, produce upon the earth a thousandth part of the evil effect ascribed to them by the astrologers, if indeed they produced any evil effect whatever.

Still the astrological almanacs for next year are repeating substantially the same predictions of evil things to begin, if not to culminate, in 1881. Because, as they say, the ravages of the Black Death in the middle ages followed the nearly coincident perihelia of four great planets, they predict similar consequences from the configuration of the planets now. But neither in their premises nor their inferences does science recognize any validity.

In truth, however, the astrologers, not less than the astronomers and all star gazers, will have plenty of phenomena in the heavens to occupy their attention for the next twelve months. The sky will not present such brilliant pageants again this century. There will be a remarkable series of conjunctions, and double and tripple conjunctions. The most interesting of these is the great twenty-year conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in April. This conjunction is one of the strongholds of the astrologers. As it occurs in the sign Taurus, which they say rules Turkey and Ireland, they feel safe, on account of recent occurrences, in predicting very momentous effects in those countries from the conjunction. There will also be conjunctions of Jupiter and Mars, Venus and Jupiter, Saturn and Venus, and the far-away giants Uranus and Neptune will play a part in this remarkable planetary levee.

Venus will reach her greatest brightness in the spring, and will be so brilliant as to be visible at noonday. Her delicate crescent will be a favorite object in the amateur astronomer's telescope. Saturn will open still wider its wonderful rings and will be one of the chief attractions of the evening sky for several months. Jupiter will not lose much of his present brilliancy before he becomes a morning star in April. Mars will begin to brighten in the latter part of the year, and then his snowy poles and shadowy continents will again become the admiration of those who gaze through telescopes. In short, there will be no end of attractions in the starry heavens, and all the prognostications of the soothsayers will not be able to darken the sky of 1881.—*N. Y. Sun, Dec. 22.*

Compressed Air Experiments.

A few months ago we gave a brief account of experiments made at Philadelphia with locomotives driven by compressed air. Similar experiments have been tried on tramways in the neighborhood of Paris; but in neither case was the desired success achieved. The question, however, was not likely to be given up; for the advantage of compressed air over steam is great from the economical as well as the practical point of view. Colonel Beaumont, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has for some time worked thereat, and trials of his air engine have been made with satisfactory results. It weighs ten tons, has a reservoir in which one hundred cubic feet of air can be compressed to one thousand pounds on the square inch; and thus charged it traveled from the Arsenal to Dartford and back, about thirty miles, in sixty-three minutes. The machinery and the wheels work in comparative silence; there is none of that noisy hiss and roar which accompanies the use of steam.

Colonel Beaumont has overcome some of the difficulties which beset former inventors, by placing three cylinders of graduated size on each side of his engine, and by applying warmth to counteract the cold produced in the expansion of compressed air. At present it will draw a load of sixteen tons, and is to be exployed in the work of the Arsenal; and there is reason to believe that similar machinery is to be tried for propelling the torpedo boats. With a larger engine heavier loads could be drawn; underground railways would then no longer be made stifling by the sulphurous smoke from steam locomotives, and horses would no longer be required on tramways.

It is known that attempts have been made to propel vessels on rivers by ejecting a horizontal column of water from the stern. This column, by striking against the surrounding water, supplied the propelling power; but it was not sufficient. Mr. Heathorn claims to have got over the difficulty by showing that "the force exerted by one fluid pouring into or against another depends on the contact of the surfaces, and not on the sectional area of the flowing mass, after the flowing mass be once set in motion." Instead, therefore, of tubes with large orifice, he makes use of tubes with narrow outlet, a mere slit, and thus obtains a large superficial contact, by ejecting water through a series of narrow openings.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Love and Friendship.

One of the most perilous mistakes made by a woman is to misinterpret the polite attentions of the men who surround her. At the outset of her career she is apt to regard every male friend as a probable lover. What can surpass the absurdity, the chagrin, the mortification, the heart-sickness and heart-soreness of a woman who has buoyed herself upon the hope that advances are being made to her, when in truth the supposed suitor has no serious intentions at all? What are advances, and when are men making them? "A course of small, quiet attentions," says Sterne, "not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as to be misunderstood, with now and then a look of kindness, and little of nothing said upon it." That is a man's answer to my question; the simplest and most straightforward I can find, after a long and careful research. And what a depth of cunning and discretion there is in it! The advantages are all on one side; so long as the man does not commit himself in words, he can offer any attention he chooses. If the woman is on her guard all the better for her; if not, she must suffer the consequences of her credulity. But if the man be really in earnest how is she to know it, when the counterfeit of love is so cleverly done? A maiden friend of mine, who has been wooed eleven times, and knows a good deal about it, assures me that the only attentions to be taken notice of, and relied upon, are those that touch the pocket. "When your Platonic friend," she says, "begins to offer gifts, costly according to his means, depend upon it the affair has become a business with him as well as with you." The American missionary Judson, possessed a valuable watch, which he bestowed in succession before marriage upon each of his three wives; when he offered it to the third object of his affections, he stated that it had the desirable property of always returning to him, bringing the beloved wearer with it. Be sure the wise and prudent man would never have parted with his watch, unless he had been firmly persuaded that he was making a good investment, safe to bring him in large and clear returns. When a costly offering is laid upon the shrine, the offerer means worship. A hundred flatteries, innumerable hand-pressures and "kind-looks" are as nothing compared with one substantial present.

The Cost of Fur Garments---How to Take Care of Them.

Never at any time have furs found greater favor than this season, and dealers report an unusually brisk trade. Fur borders are among the most popular of trimmings, while seal sacques and fur-lined garments take precedence of all other wraps with ladies who can afford them. The most fashionable fur and the costliest, with the exception of the Russian sable, is the fine Shetland seal. A long sack of this costs $400 or $500 and is difficult to obtain even at that price. However, the best Alaska seal is pretty and fine enough to satisfy any ordinary woman, and an excellent sack of this may be had from $150 to $200. The Alaska seal is far more durable than its costly cousin and will outlast it considerably. The borders seen on many sacks add much to the cost, a band of black marten being from fifty to eighty-five dollars, according to the width. Chinchilla ranges from $60 to $175; a border of sea otter costs from $100 to $150, while the stylish natural beaver trimming is added to a sack for from $50 to $100. The Russian sable is almost priceless, and a seal coat, with sable border, made last winter in this city for a lady of Massachusetts, cost $1,500, to which a small muff added $500 more, making the cost of the whole set $2,000. The price of a muff made to order this season by the same firm was $700, the fur being the choice of 10,000 skins.

Unless one is so wealthy as not to be obliged to consult first cost, it is a wise plan to buy a sack without border, putting all your money in the wrap itself, and have the border added the next season. Long sacks are the choice, ranging from thirty-five to forty inches in length, while extra long garments made to order measure forty-eight inches or more. Paletots and pelisses are the novelties in the shape of these long cloaks. The graceful paletot is of slender shape, with large, wide sleeves folded squarely upward from below, extending far behind to give a narrow back, and inserted high over the shoulder, giving large armholes that make this cloak as easily thrown off and on as a circular. The paletot buttons down the entire front, and has a wide collar, cuffs and border of some rich fur with long fleece, such as black fox, beaver, otter, marten or chinchilla. Such cloaks are lined with quilted seal-brown satin and cost from $335 to $450. The stylish pelisse of seal skin is shaped precisely like the surtout now worn by ladies, and is what unskilled chroniclers of fashion—men, probably—call "a seal skin dress." It is at once an over dress and cloak, requiring a very simple dress beneath it, and is especially complete when worn with a pelerine cape and great cuffs of natural brown beaver fur; it is close fitted to the waist, single-breasted, is fastened two-thirds of the way down the entire front, and is left open behind from the waist line down the middle of the back. In a well made seal coat the pile of the fur should run upward, so as to fall open slightly when worn, which gives a rich, velvety look to the fur. To test this turn the cloak bottom upward and notice the difference.

In regard to the care of furs, dealers say they must be kept in a cool, dry place, and must not be dried by artificial heat after having been exposed to rain or snow. This is especially true of seal skin, which has its fine pile flattened, marked and matted when dried by a fire or furnace heat. It should instead be exposed to the air of a cold room, and should be well spread out when drying.

Fur-lined cloaks come next to seal. In these there are many shapes. The dolman, the Medici, with its graceful sleeves, the Lahore, and any number of circulars are shown. Brocaded and cisele velvets are the materials used for the most elegant of such wraps, while satin de Lyon, Sicilienne, armure silks and heavy gros-grains are the next choice. Ladies in deep mourning buy cloaks of woolen armure, lusterless and without trimming beyond a round collar of black fox or black hare. The squirrel lock fur, formed of the breasts of the animal, is chosen as lining for heavy materials on account of its lightness, but the dark fur formed of the squirrel backs is richer and more durable. A circular with lining in dark Siberian squirrel ranges from $80 to $130 without a border. A very odd lining is shown of the heads of the animal, tiny scraps of fine fur, deftly pieced together, giving a peculiarly rich effect.

The fashionable fur set of the season consists of a round collar or shoulder cape with muff to match. Such sets will be much worn this winter to complete the favorite walking dress of cloth or velvet. The small round collar, the medium large Eugenie collar, cut off square across the front, yet long enough to cover the chest; the shorter victorine and the large stylish pelerine, covering the shoulders nearly to the waist, like a coachman's cape, are the various styles seen in new fur sets. With many of these, wide square cuffs are worn that are merely wide borders of fur, not shaped and drawn in at the wrists with elastic, like those formerly worn. The muffs remain very small, and, indeed, are smaller than those of any winter, though a preference for larger muffs is noted in Europe. The round muff, without ornament, unless it be a border of another kind of fur, is sold by furriers instead of the flat, bag-shaped muffs that modistes make of velvet, feathers, flowers and lace, while a novel shape is a fur reticule, with pockets on both sides and ribbons to suspend it from the arm when not in active use.—*Philadelphia Times.*

How to Keep Warm.

With the coming of wintry weather has appeared a widespread and laudable desire on the part of the public to keep warm. Some of the means employed, sufficient clothing being among them, are eminently practical, but others equally important are greatly neglected. All the warmth that can be enjoyed out of doors is that which, created within the human system, has been prevented by appropriate clothing from getting away; so it stands to reason that the person who does not eat enough, or subsists on improper food, is bound to suffer from cold, no matter how many coats he wears. The business man, whose midday meal consists of a sandwich or piece of pie, eaten standing, is sure to go home cold to his evening dinner, unless he has enraged his empty stomach by pouring alcoholic stimulants into it. No one can be comfortably warm unless he eats enough to make the requisite quantity of blood. Cleanliness also is necessary to persons who do not want to suffer from cold. Unless the skin and all other outlets of physical waste is in proper condition a great deal of the bodily heat is squandered in attempts to overcome the results of careless habits. People whose sitting-rooms or offices are never ventilated are sure to feel chilly, even if the mercury in their rooms stands at eighty degrees. In an untainted atmosphere ten degrees cooler the same people would not complain of cold chills running down their backs. Finally, exercise is absolutely necessary. No clothing, open fires or hot air devices can save one from discomfort in winter unless exercise is frequent and earnes. enough to make heavy clothing discomforting for a few minutes.—*Leavenworth Times.*

Economy in Fuel.

Dr. C.W. Siemens thinks it about time that the economical use of fuel should be practiced in our offices and our homes, as well as in large manufacturing establishments. He has devised a grate which gives out a fine heat without noxious gases into a room—a grate which is very cleanly and which meets fairly the requirements of economy in construction and use. There is no patent on this grate. An iron dead plate is riveted at right angles to a stout copper plate facing the back of the grate and extending five inches above and below, where the iron plate joins it. The dead plate stops short about an inch from the bottom bar of the grate to make room for a half-inch gas-pipe which is penetrated with small holes arranged zig-zag on its upper surface. This pipe rests on a lower plate bent downward toward the back so as to form a vertical and horizontal channel of about one inch in breadth between the two plates. A trap-door in the lower plate below the gas pipe serves to remove the ashes. The vertical portion of the channel contains a strip of sheet copper arranged like a frill and riveted to the back. This frill of copper conducts the heat from the back and sets up a current of air in the channel, and this air forces the small gas-jets of the perforated pipe to burn brightly. Instead of the pumice stone, the front of the grate is filled with coke or anthracite, to which the heat of the gas-jets is transferred. Dr. Siemens says that he holds it almost barbarous to use raw coal for any purpose and that the time will come when all our fuel will be separated into its two constituents before reaching our factories or domestic hearths.

Cold Feet.

Very many persons do not properly care for their feet. They use cotton stockings and thin shoes in winter; sometimes they sit, perhaps for hours, with their feet damp and even wet. It is not unfrequent for females to go about their household work half a day at a time with feet inadequately protected, while the cold currents of air cause a temperature forty degrees less near the floor than overhead.

Some people become so habituated to cold feet as not to "feel" the chill—the long-continued cold having contracted the blood vessels and destroyed the proper sensibility of the nerves. Not a few persons go to bed in a cold room with the feet still cold, to have them yet further chilled by a cold bed.

Now, the feet sustain a close nervous relation to the rest of the body. Hence it is that the physician applies heat to the feet to relieve a congested brain. The feet of one whose legs are paralyzed will kick when tickled, though the person is not conscious of the tickling, nor, except by sight, even of the kicking. This indicates, too, one of the reasons why a rusty nail in the foot causes that fearful disease, lockjaw. Good health cannot be enjoyed unless the blood circulates warm and strong through the extremities.

Mothers should see to it that their children's feet are well clad, and should, from time to time during the day, remove their shoes to make sure that they are warm. They should further train them to right ideas and habits in this respect.

With all persons the rule in winter should be woolen stockings and thick-soled shoes, and rubbers in wet weather. Extra soles, whether of cork, felt or even thick pasteboard, may be used to great advantage. Slippers or shoes that can be easily removed should be worn about the house. If the feet are permanently cold from the shrinkage of the blood vessels, this will tend to enlarge them again. In such cases they should be soaked every night for a time in quite warm water.—*Youth's Companion.*

Unshod Horses.

The great number of lame horses that one notices in a day's journey, and the almost invariable answer of their owners, that the lameness came from bad shoeing, leads to two inquiries: Do not our blacksmiths need to better inform themselves; or should the attention of breeders be directed toward breeding, with a view of toughening the hoofs, and discard to a great extent the shoeing of horses? In the native Arab horse, the hoof of the full grown horse becomes hard as flint, and in the most severe excursions and pilgrimages no injury from it ensues.

Brittle and tender feet in horses, it is contended, come from the following neglect in breeding: First, hereditary predisposition; second, imperfect nutrition; third, alternation of moisture and dryness; fourth, diseases of the foot; fifth, faulty shoeing. Horse breeders would do well to consider all these points attentively, and beware not only of them but all other defects of body and limb, external and internal.—*Exchange.*

—House plants will not thrive without fresh air. When the weather is not extraordinarily cold the upper sash of the window may be opened, and the window garden will feel the benefit.

—There are liver pads, lung pads and kidney pads, but the pioneer pad was the footpad.

For Young Readers.

A LITTLE GOOSE.

While I'm in the *ones*, I can frolic all the day;
I can laugh, I can jump, and run about and play.
But when I'm in the *tens*, I must get up with the lark,
And sew, and read, and practice, from early morn till dark.

When I'm in the *twenties*, I'll be like Sister Joe;
I'll wear the sweetest dresses (and, may be, have a beau!)
I'll go to balls and parties, and wear my hair up high,
And not a girl in all the town shall be as gay as I.

When I'm in the *thirties*, I'll be just like mamma;
And, may be, I'll be married to a splendid big papa.
I'll cook, and bake, and mend, and mind, and grow a little fat—
But mother is so sweet and nice, I'll not object to that.

Oh, what comes after thirty? The *forties!* Mercy, my!
When I grow as old as forty, I think I'll have to die.
But like enough the world won't last until we see that day;—
It's so very, very, very, *very*, VERY, far away!
—*St. Nicholas.*

THE CHIMPANZEE.

When in England I was very much interested in the monkeys at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London. There were hundreds of all kinds and sizes, from the giant orang-outang to tiny creatures not much bigger than a large rat. These monkeys had a spacious glass house, heated by steam, and, as a tropical temperature was always maintained, tall palms and luxurious vines grew so vigorously within its walls that I have no doubt the quaint inmates supposed themselves in their native haunts. They chattered and scolded each other, wildly chased stray little dogs and kittens, and really seemed to know so much that I half believed an old keeper, who told me the only reason they did not talk, was because they could make themselves well enough understood without.

Many funny stories I heard of their sagacity. One I recall of a nurse who shook a naughty little boy in the presence of some of the mother monkeys, whereupon all the old monkeys began shaking all the young ones until it seemed as if their poor little heads would drop off.

But, interested in all the singular inhabitants of the house, I grew attached to Joe, the young chimpanzee, who had been brought a baby from the coast of Guinea the winter before. He had a little room on the sunny side of the monkey house, with a stove, table, chairs and a couple of beds arranged like the berths in the stateroom of an ocean steamer. Besides, he had a man all to himself to wait upon him, and it was no wonder the other monkeys were jealous of his superior quarters and the deference paid him, for while Joe was not handsome, he was worth more money than all the others put together. He was worth this great sum because he belonged to the most intelligent and interesting species of monkey family, and only one or two of his kinsfolk had ever been seen in Europe, while the only one the Zoological Society had ever owned had died of lung fever before he had inhabited his comfortable quarters many months.

Joe was about as tall as an average boy of eight or ten years. He were a thick cloth roundabout, and a low, flat trencher cap, such as the Oxford students delight in.

One day I walked to the door of his room and knocked. The keeper said, "Come in," and, as I did, so Joe walked erect over the floor to me, pulled off his cap with his left hand and put out his right to shake mine. When I said, "It is a fine morning," he bowed briskly; but when I added, "Are you pretty well, Joe?" he shook his head and looked very sober. The keeper explained: "Joe had a cold, and that made him very low spirited."

Joe was listening attentively, and when the man had finished, he shivered and drew up the collar of his jacket round his hairy throat, as if to confirm the statement. I gave him an apple, which he looked at a moment, then opened the door of the oven of his stove, and put it in out of sight. Seeming to understand that the fire was low, he pulled a basket from under the lower berth and took some bits of wood from it to the stove. Then the keeper handed him a match, and he lighted a fire as cleverly as any Yankee boy I ever saw.

"Show the lady how you read the *Times*, Joe," said the keeper.

Joe drew up a chair, tilted it back a little, spread his legs apart, opened the sheet, turned it until he found the page he wanted, then settled himself into the exact position of the comfortable English gentleman who supposes the *Times* is printed for his exclusive use. It was impossible to help laughing, and the sly twinkle in his narrow eye assured us Joe himself knew how funny it was. Quite a crowd had gathered at the open door of his room, and, as he noticed it, he put his hand in his pocket, drew out the one eye-glass Englishmen so particularly affect, and put it to his eye, looking as weakly wise as Lord Dundreary himself. After a little while he grew tired of so many spectators, left his chair, and quietly shut the door in their faces.

Looking about as if he would do something more for our amusement, he remembered his apple in the stove oven. Running there, he took hold of the door, but suddenly drew back, for it was hot. He laughed a little at his discomfiture, which he took in good part, stood thinking a moment, then used his pocket handkerchief as deftly as a dainty lady would to accomplish his purpose. But, if the door was hot, the apple, Joe logically reasoned, must be hotter; so he ventured not to touch it before opening his knife. Wondering what he was going to do, I found him sticking the blade into the apple and bringing it out in triumph. The keeper gave him a plate, and after letting the apple cool a little, he offered it to us. We courteously declined, but the servant tasted, explaining that Joe did not like to eat anything alone. Then Joe followed, but did not like the flavor, and being asked if it was sour, he nodded. We were told that he, in common with the other monkeys, liked oranges and bananas better than any other kinds of fruits. Yet he kept tasting a little of the apple from a spoon while the keeper told us how the sailors who hoped to capture his mother only succeeded in bringing him off alive after they had killed her. They had hard work to keep him alive on board ship, but found a warm nook for him by the galley fire. He was in fair health when they landed, so they obtained the large price offered by the Zoological Gardens; but in spite of the most devoted care, he seemed to languish away in his new home.

"Do you love me, Joe?" the man ended his story with. Joe nodded, smiled, and put his head lovingly on the other's shoulder.

As we left that day Joe took his hat, cane and heavy wrap, and escorted us to the great door of the monkey house, shaking our hands as we bade him good-bye.

Another time when I called, he was taking tea, using milk and sugar, and handling cup and saucer as if he had been familiar with them from his earliest days. He motioned us to take chairs. We did so, and he jumped up, found cups for us, and then passed a plate of biscuits, laughing with glee as we took one. I have taken tea with many curious individuals, but never expect to be so honored again as to be invited by a chimpanzee.

Noticing his hand was feverish, I found his pulse was 130. I said, "What is the matter with him?"

"Consumption is what kills all of them," the man answered, in a low tone, just as if talking before a human invalid.

From that day Joe failed rapidly, and one morning, under the head of "Great Loss," the *Times* announced that he died at midnight. I went down at once to see the keeper, whose grief I knew would be keen. He told me how for days, Joe could only be persuaded to take food by seeing him eat and hearing him praise it; how he made him sleep in his berth by his side, and when death came, held his hand through all the last struggle. The man's voice was actually choked with sobs as he said, "It don't seem right, indeed it don't, not to have a funeral for him! He ought to have had it."

I never heard Joe had any funeral, but I did hear that he was stuffed, and looks more like a big boy than when he was alive.—*Mrs. Annie Sawyer Downs, in Wide-Awake.*

"If I Had Minded My Parents."

I went a few weeks since into a prison to see a young man who had once been a Sabbath-school scholar. The keeper took a large bunch of keys and led us through the long, gloomy halls, unlocked one door after another, until at length he opened the door of the room where sat the young man we had come to see. The walls of the room were of stone, the door of thick plank, and before the windows were strong iron bars. Without, all was beautiful. The green fields, the sweet flowers and the singing birds were as lovely as ever, but this young man could enjoy none of these; no, never again could he go out, for he was condemned to death. Yes, he had killed a man, and now he himself must die. Think of it! only twenty years old, and yet a murderer! I sat down beside him and talked with him.

"Oh," said he, as the tears rolled down his cheeks, "I did not mean to do it, but I was drunk; then I got angry, and before I knew what I was about I killed him. Oh, if I had minded what my Sabbath-school teachers said, if I had minded my parents, I should never have come to this."

It would have made your heart sore, as it did mine, to see and talk with him. Once he was a happy, playful child, like you; now he is a condemned criminal. He did not mind his parents, did not govern his temper, and as he grew older went with bad boys, who taught him bad habits, and he became worse and worse, until, while drunk, he killed a man; and now, after a few weeks, he must die. As I left him he said: "Will you not pray for me?" and he added, "Oh, tell boys everywhere to mind their parents and keep away from vicious companions."—*Band of Hope.*

Look Out for Your Coal Stoves.

WHAT came near proving a great tragedy was prevented yesterday morning by the natural demands of an infant. On Thursday evening Mr. John Anketell, grocer, corner of James and Augusta streets, and family retired to bed at the usual hour, the self-feeding heaters having been, as it was supposed, previously secured in the usual manner. It would appear, however, that the one in the hall above the store, which heats the sleeping apartments of the family, had been neglected: or at all events not so arranged as to give sufficient draft to prevent an accumulation and escape of gas. The result was that before morning such a large quantity of this life-destroying agency escaped from the stove and entered the hall and bed-rooms that all the inmates (eight in number) except the baby, were partly asphyxiated, and some of them, perhaps the whole, would have been suffocated to death had the latter, toward daylight, not felt a necessity for its natural nourishment, and by its efforts and noise succeeded in awakening Mrs. Anketell, who, experiencing a strange sensation, endeavored to arouse her husband and finally succeeded. Mr. A. also experienced a strange and sickening sensation on waking, and suspecting the cause, at once arose and proceeded to secure ventilation by opening the doors, and windows, and the draughts of the stove. The other inmates were then visited, when it was found that all were affected, but the servant girl (Miss Tachey) more than any of the rest. Indeed, so much was she injured that she fainted from the effects three or four times during the day. The other six were so unwell all the day that they could do but little or no work, and could partake but sparingly of food. This incident should serve as a warning to all using coal stoves to exercise the greatest care on retiring at night.—*Hamilton (Ont.) Times.*

THE poor German peasant believes that the Jews have got all the money in the country, and that there is not enough left to satisfy his own moderate wants.

THE American climate is favorable to longevity. It is fifteen years since the war closed, and there are more Colonels alive to-day than there were then.